



[Forty-eighth Issue]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

REVIEW  
OF THE  
TRADE OF INDIA  
IN  
1921-22

*Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.*



CALCUTTA  
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MONTHLY.

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27. Report on the Production and Consumption of Coal in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
28. Statement relating to Area, Production, Stock, Exports and Imports of Rubber in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
29. Statement relating to Area, Production, Import and Export of Coffee in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
30. Statistics relating to Joint Stock Companies in British India and in the Indian States of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore and Travancore. R6. (9a.)
31. Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India. R2. (1a. 6p.)
32. Statistics relating to Salt in India. (Supplement to the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
33. Statement showing progress of the Co-operative Movement in India. R1-8.
34. Parih S.hedu'e.—Reprint of Schedules II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894 (as subsequently amended), showing the rates of Customs duties levied on goods imported into, and exported from British India. As. 6. (1a.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

35. Index Numbers of Indian Prices from 1801—1918 with addenda for 1919, 1920 and 1921. As. 13. (3a.)
36. Crop Forecasts. (Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.)
  - Rice—1st (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
  - Wheat—1st (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), Final (August).
  - Cotton—1st (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
  - Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
  - Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
  - Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
  - Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
  - Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
37. Large Industrial Establishments in India. R4.
38. Registration and Publication of Statistics relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India. R3-2.
39. A manual on the preparation of Crop Forecasts in India. As. 8.
40. Cotton Map of India, No. 1—Showing the different varieties of cotton grown in the different districts and States in India. As. 10.
41. Cotton Map of India, No. 2—Showing the relative importance of cotton growing districts and States in India. (Out of stock.)
42. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1916-17. As. 12.
43. Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and April 1920. As. 4.
44. A Classified List of commodities that enter into the Inland (Rail and River-borne) Trade of India. R1-13.
45. Hand-book adopted for the registration of Rail-borne Trade of India showing (1) the limits of railway lines in each province, (2) the officers by which the Rail-borne Trade of each Province with external blocks should be registered, and (3) the officers to whom the returns should be supplied. As. 12.
46. A Classified List of the commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India. R1-2

NOTE.—[Those marked with an asterisk (\*) to be obtained from the Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depot.]

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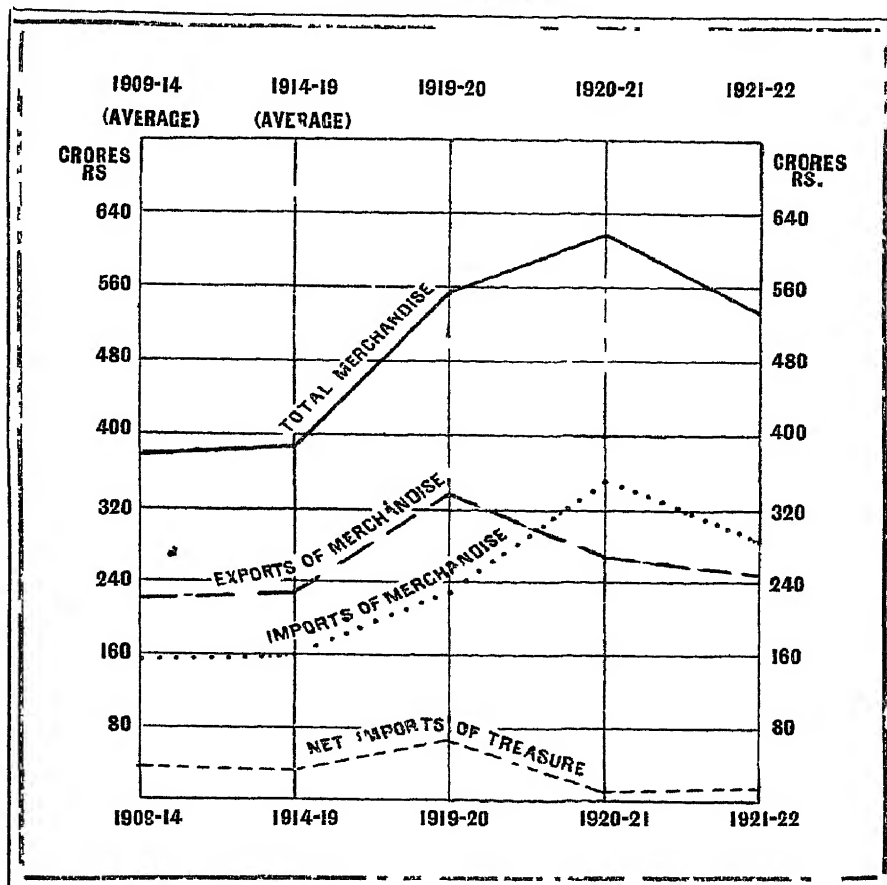
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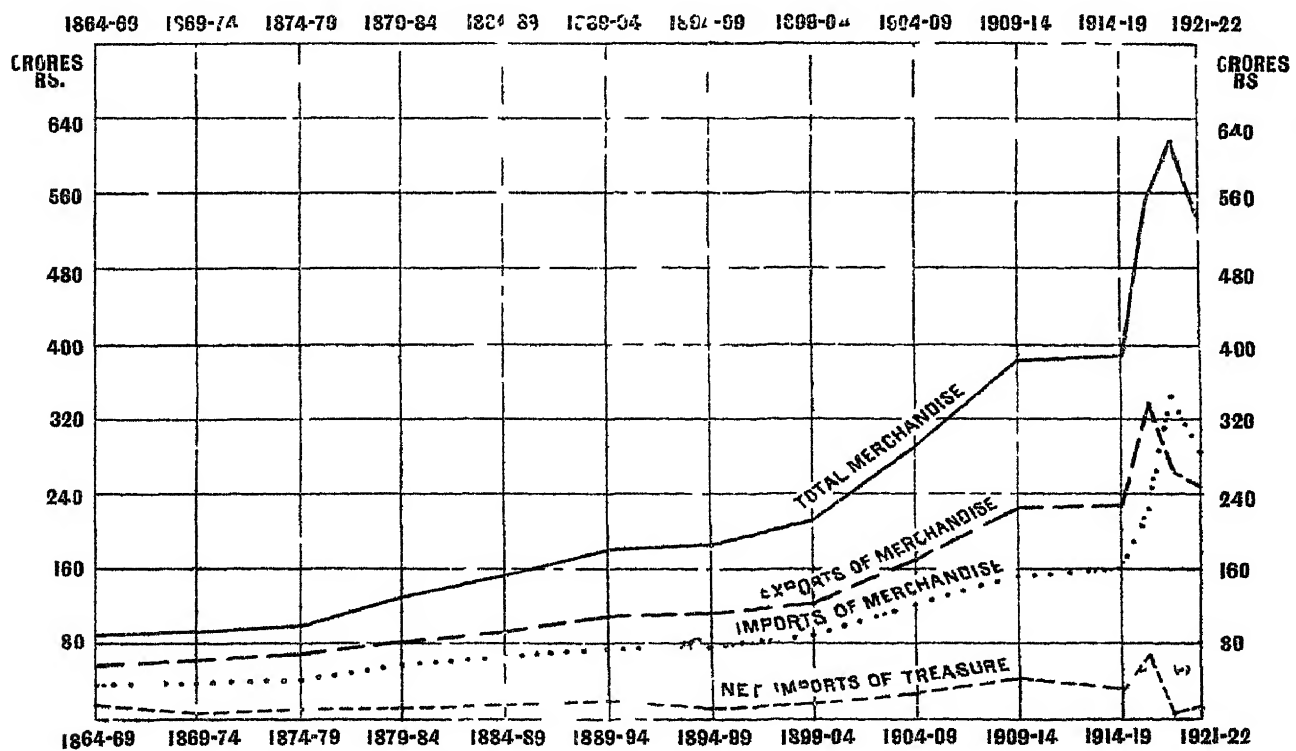
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



(b) DURING THE LAST 57 YEARS (1864-69 TO 1921-22)

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT)



Note—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transaction.

(See Footnotes.)

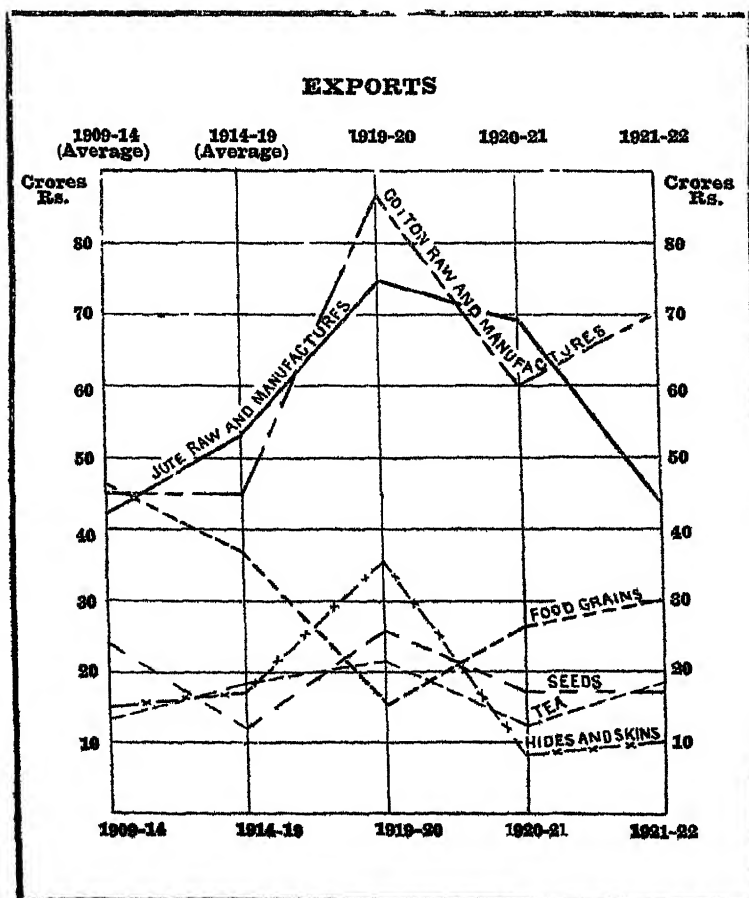
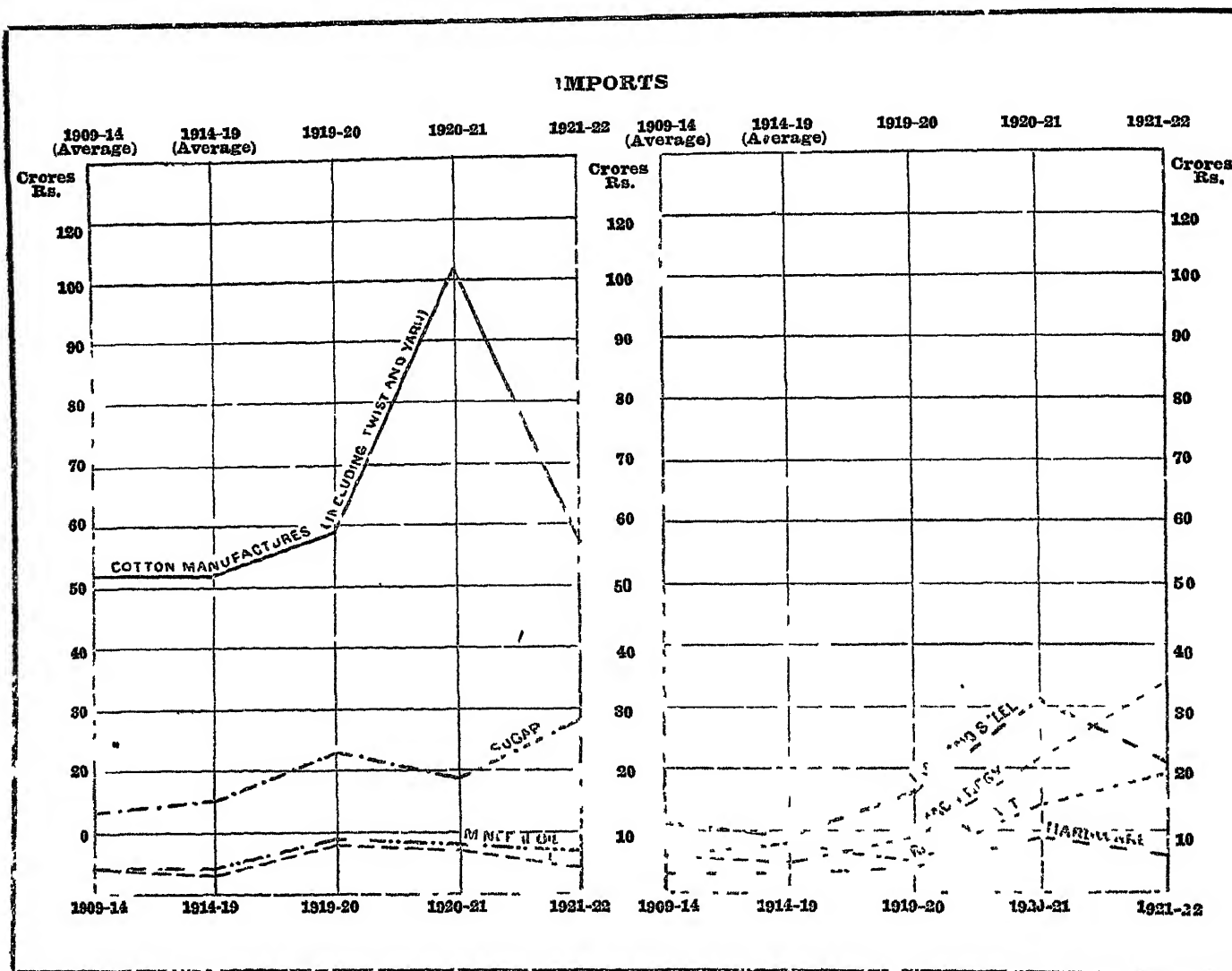
- Note—1 In chart 1 (b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.  
 2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government stores.  
 3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.  
 4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.  
 5. Net imports of treasure are the imports minus the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government.  
 The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.



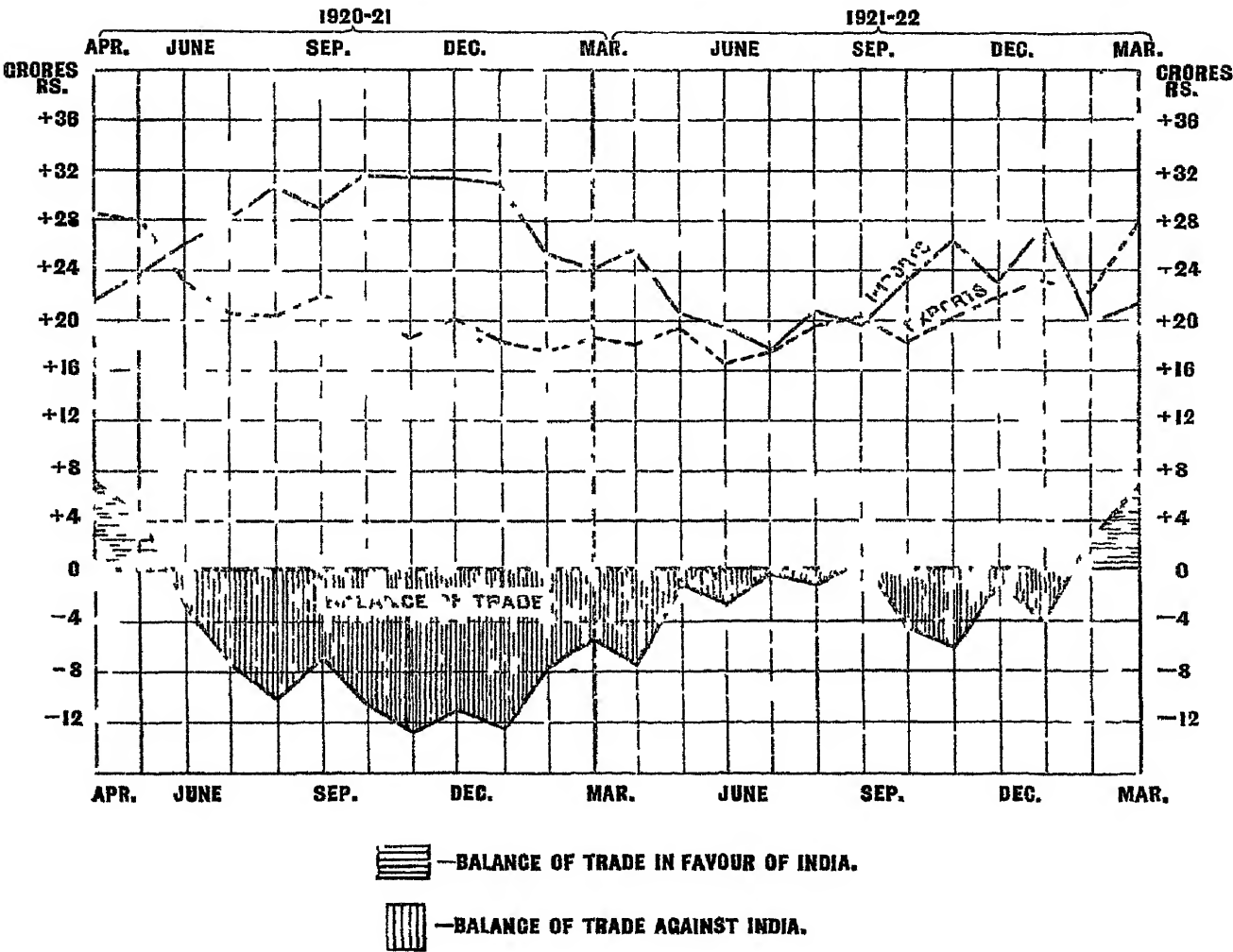




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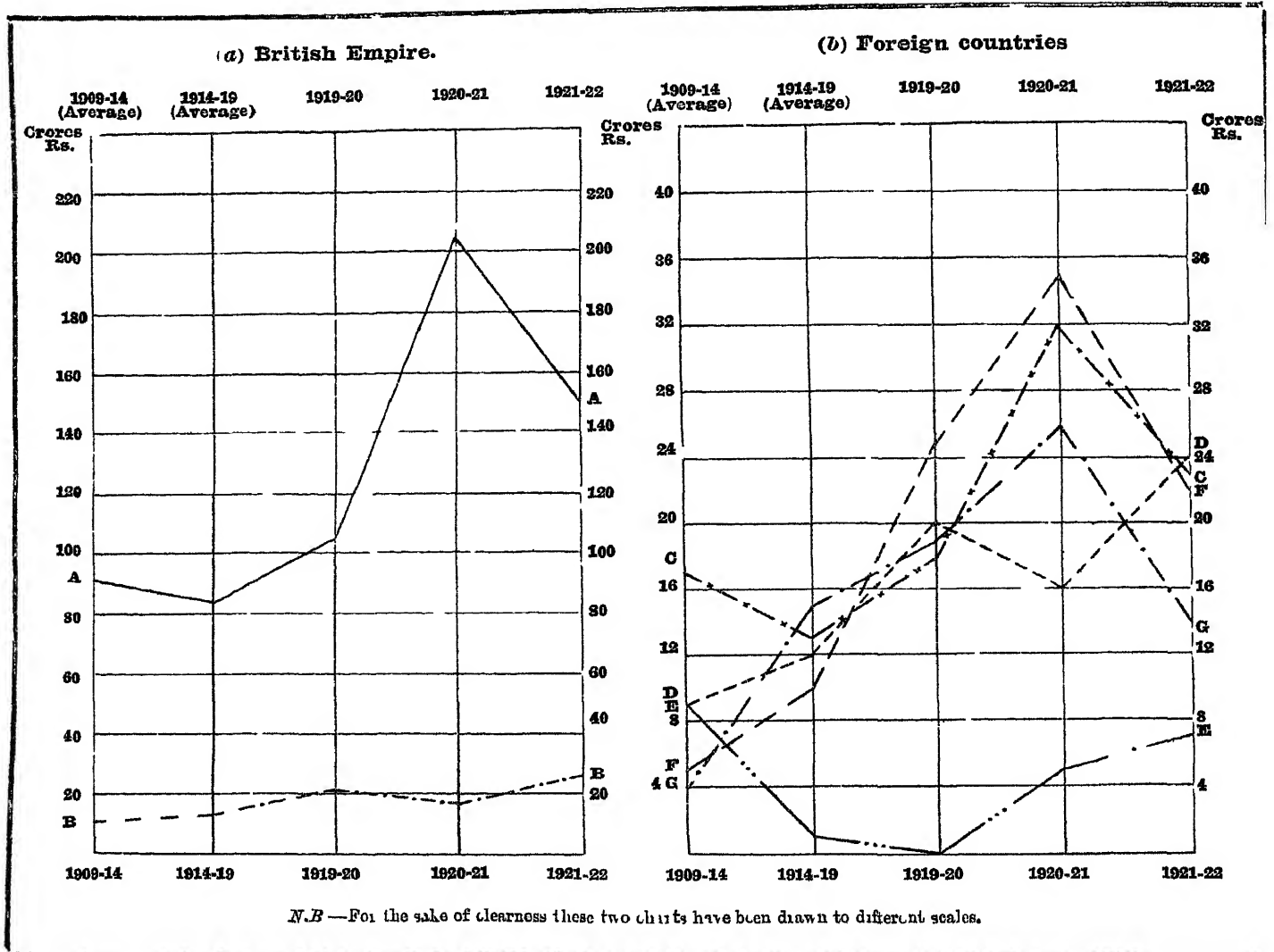






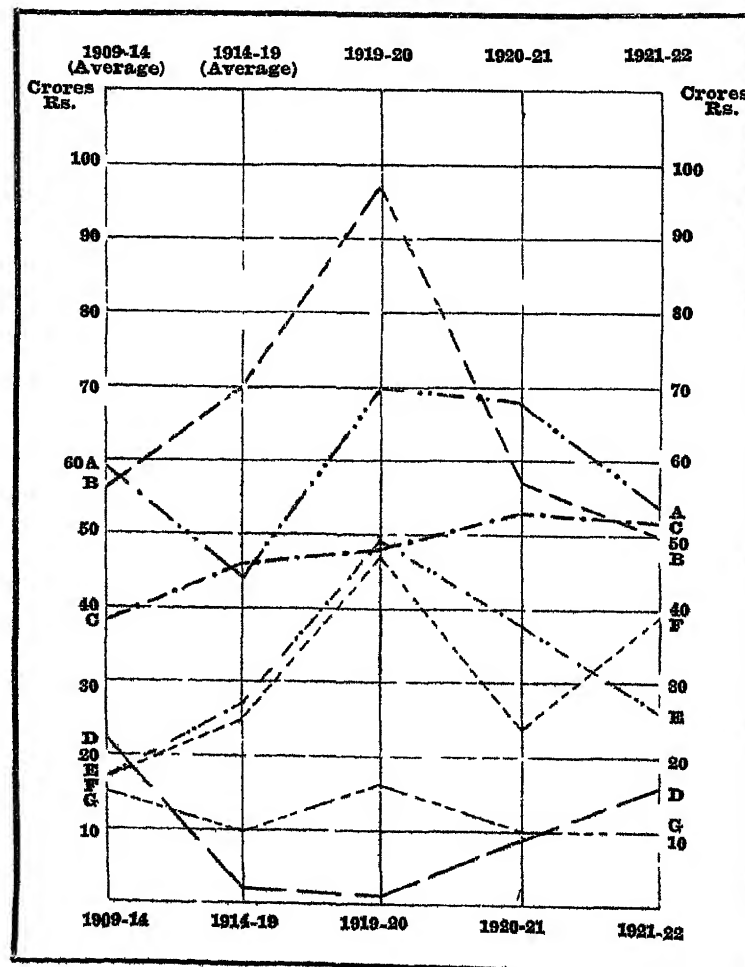
4 Variations in the Trade of British India with principal Countries during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS



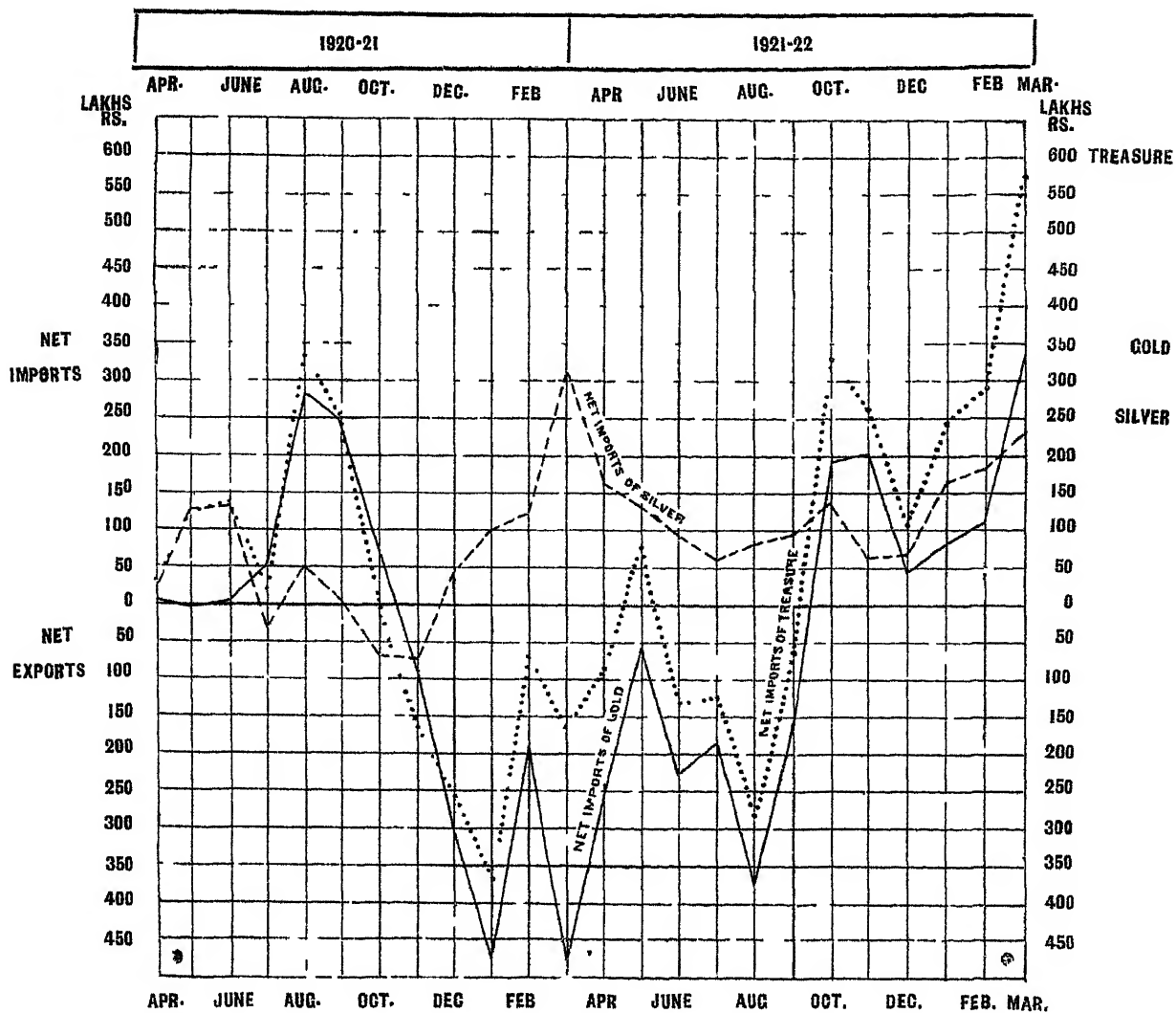
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- REFERENCES OF IMPORTS.
- A. United Kingdom.
  - B. Other Parts of the British Empire.
  - C. Other Foreign Countries.
  - D. Java.
  - E. Germany.
  - F. United States of America.
  - G. Japan.

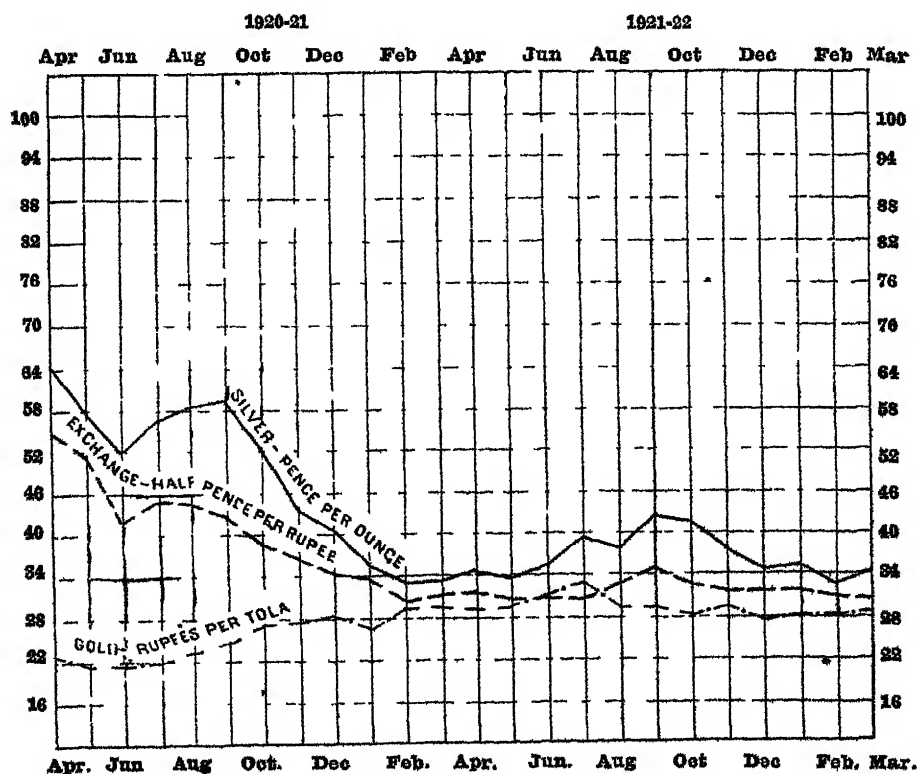


- REFERENCES OF EXPORTS.
- A. Other Foreign Countries.
  - B. United Kingdom.
  - C. Other Parts of the British Empire.
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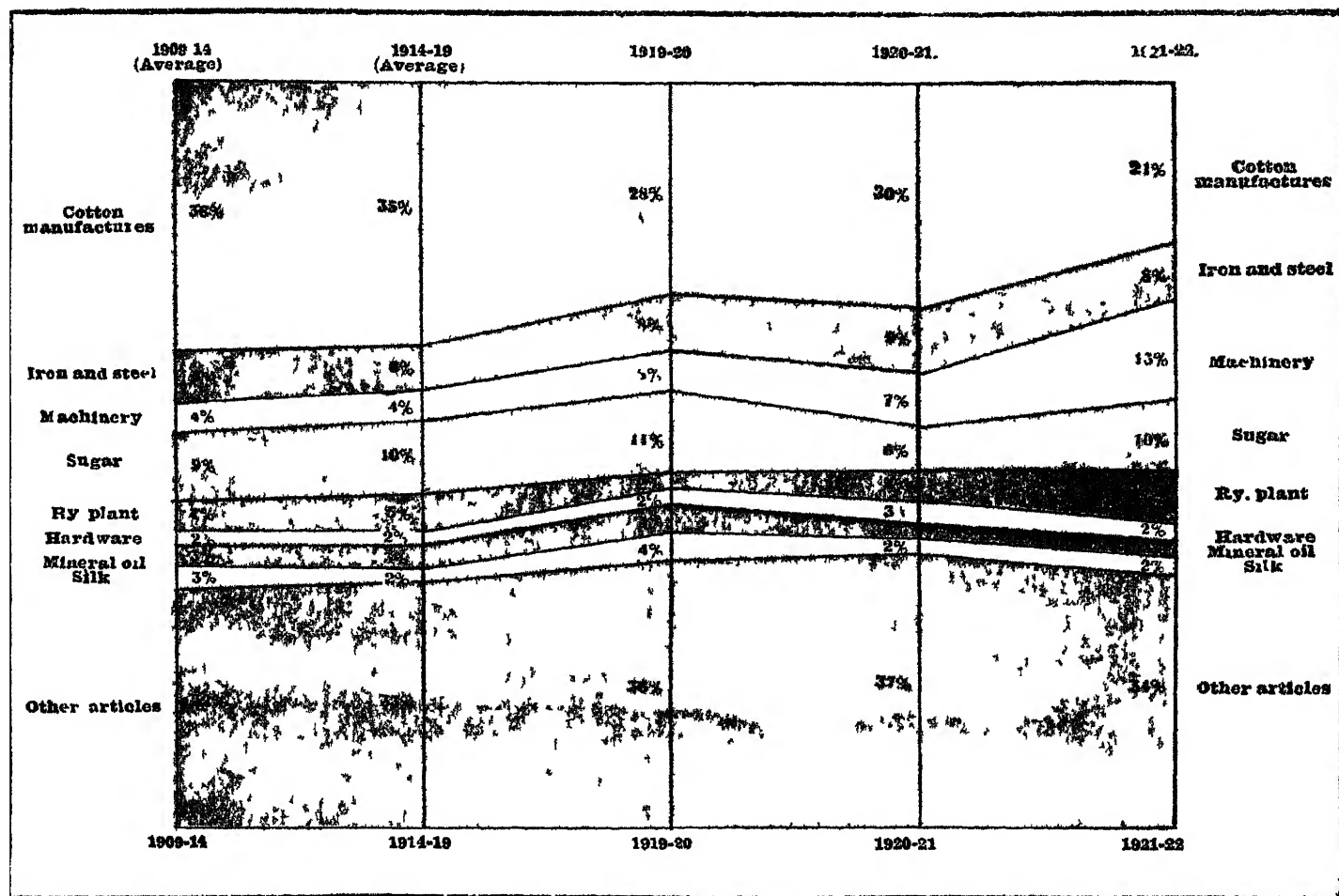
6. Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1920-21 and 1921-22.



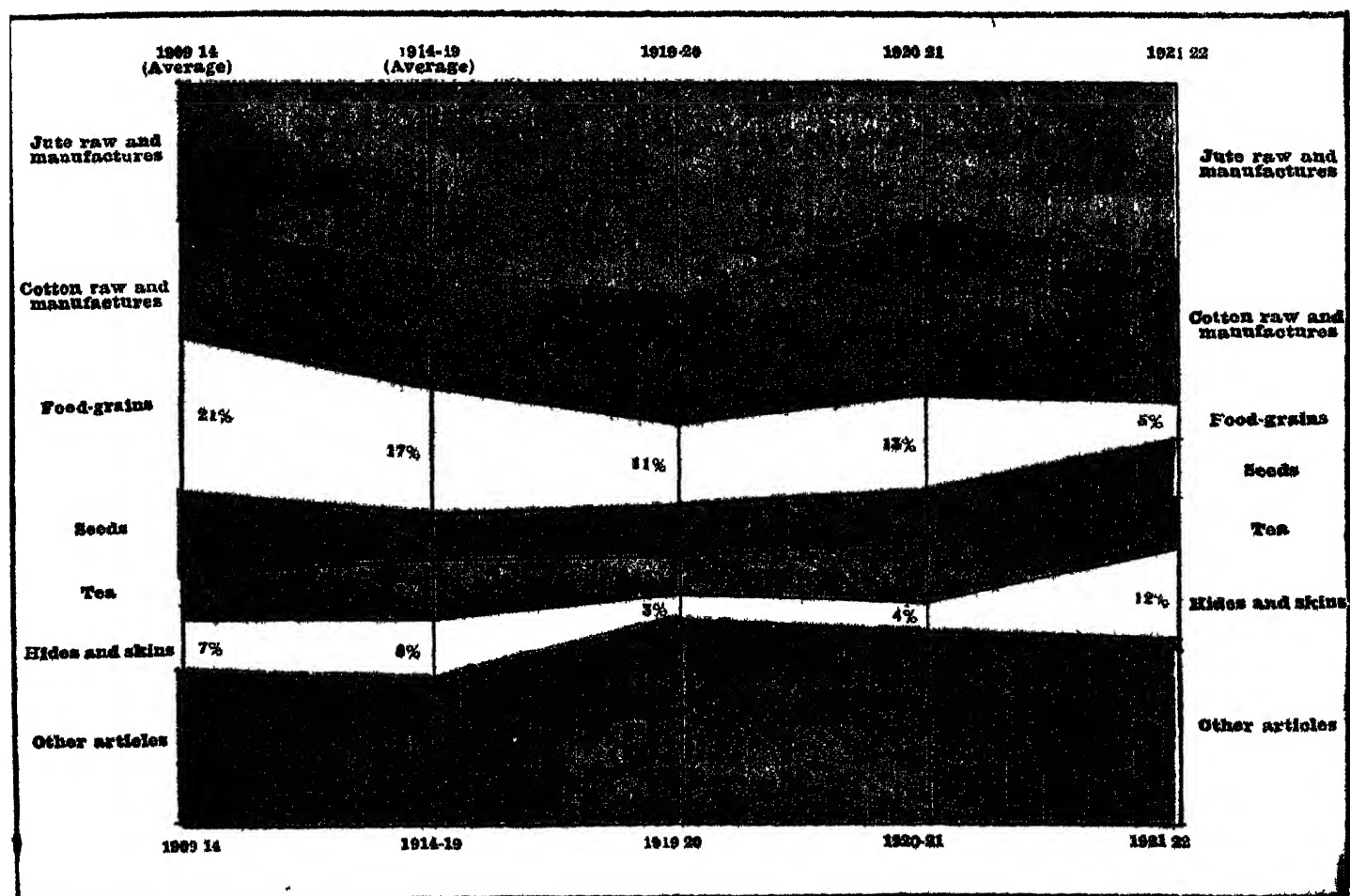


7 Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods

## IMPORTS



## EXPORTS



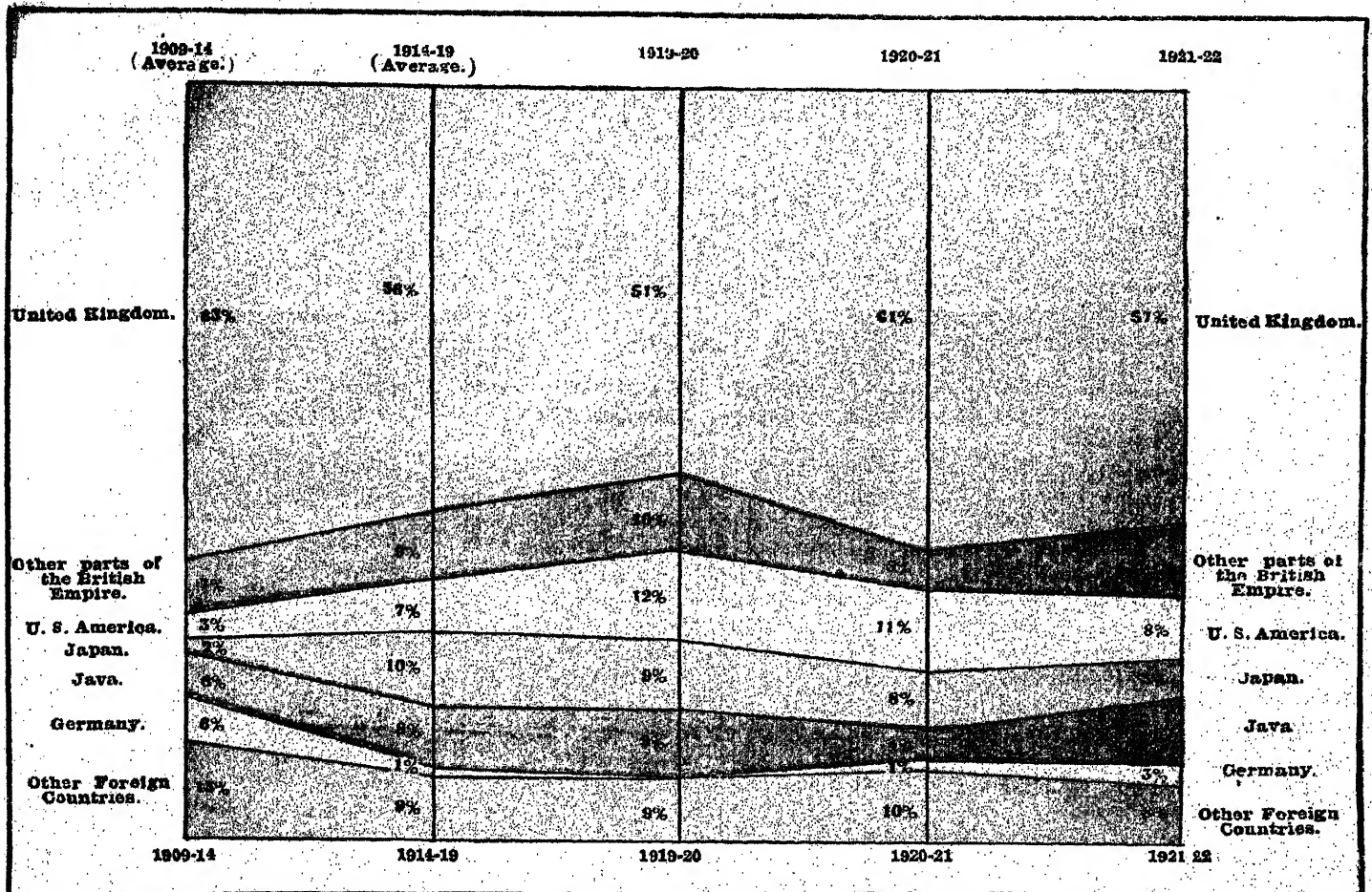




VII

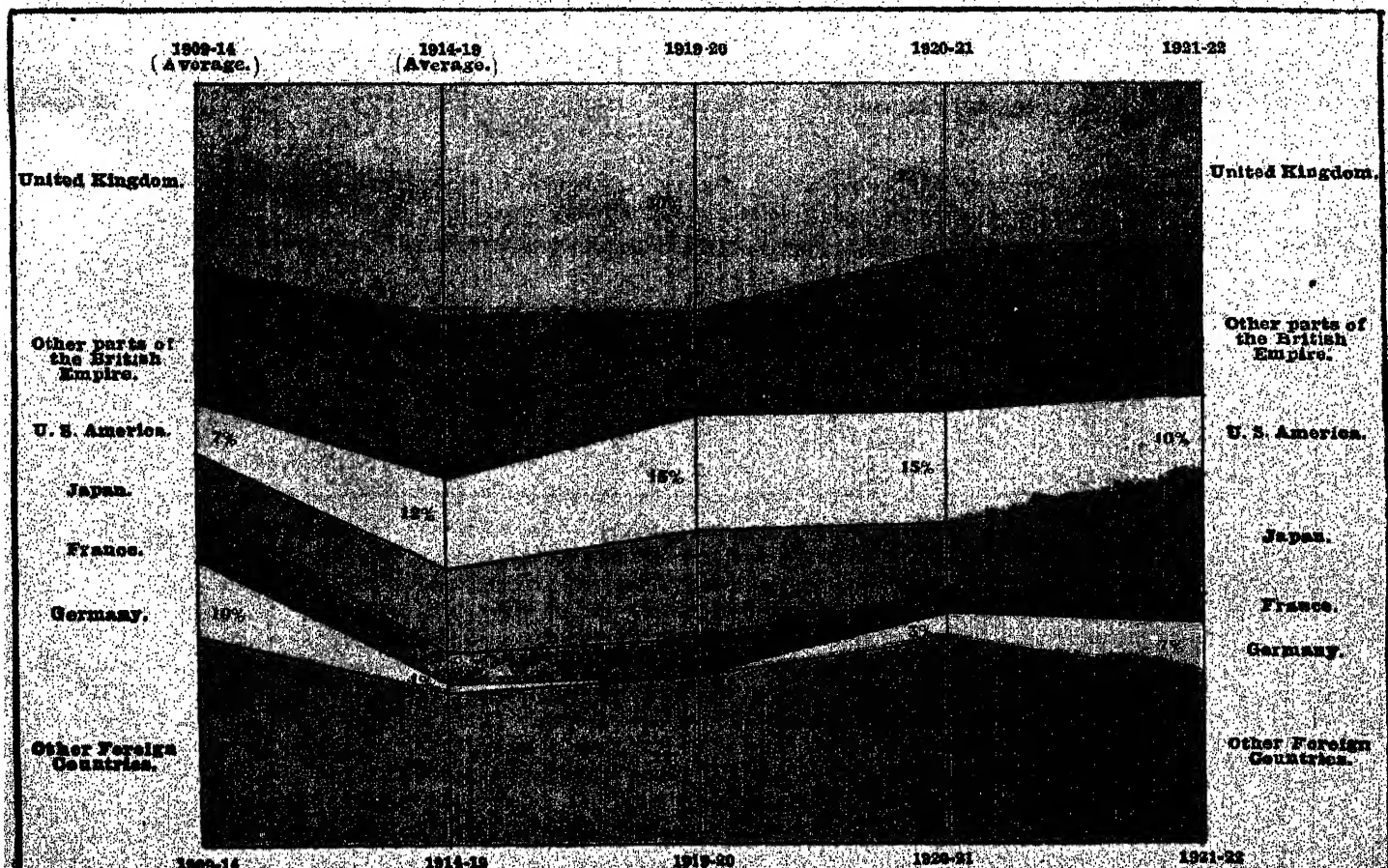
8. Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS



NOTE.—Imports from Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15, and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

EXPORTS.



NOTE.—Exports to Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15.



# REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1921-22.

## PART I—REPORT.

### CHAPTER I.

#### General.

The year under review will rank as a classical example of what trade-cycle economists characterise as the re-adjustment period. The war was succeeded in India, as in most other parts of the world, by a period of exceptionally flourishing trade and intense industrial activity. The pace was too fast and it was inevitable that the boom should be succeeded by a slump, before business could be re-established upon a firm and normal basis, and indications of this slump were clearly apparent in the latter part of 1920-21. That year was one of sharp contrast between the boom conditions of the early months and the liquidation of the latter part of the year, but 1921-22 was a year of unrelieved depression, of hand-to-mouth buying by the consuming trades and of resigned patience on the part of traders and their financiers. It was only during the closing months that any reliable indications were noticeable that the downward trend was being checked and that trade conditions were tending to become stable. The year opened with heavy stocks on hand of most of the commodities which India imports, and throughout the year most of the markets to which she exports were lacking in purchasing power to such an extent that her exports were seriously curtailed. Consequently she had difficulty in absorbing old stocks of imports and showed very little demand for new supplies. In 1913-14 fifty-eight per cent of her export trade was with European countries, so that their economic exhaustion and the collapse of European exchanges fully explain the serious diminution in Indian exports. Even in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, which were far from being so exhausted as Central Europe, the general fall in prices and correspondingly reduced purchasing power seriously diminished demands for Indian goods. Signs of improved demand were apparent towards the end of the year, but it is obvious that any real recovery is contingent upon the stabilisation of exchanges and the settlement of such burning questions of international politics as the reparations and allied debts. The movements of index numbers during the year in the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Japan, the countries which are India's best customers, indicated an equation of supply and demand, towards the end of the year in the United Kingdom but rather earlier in the United States and Japan. The Statist index number for the United Kingdom fell steadily from 170 in April to 132 in February, after which it began to rise. The Bradstreet number for the United States of America reached its lowest point in May, 10·6, after which it rose again steadily to 11·5 in March. The index number of the Bank of Japan recorded its minimum at 251 in April, after which it rose to 290 in October and fell again to 266 in March. These figures may be compared with the corresponding figures for April 1920 which were 266 for the United Kingdom, 20·7 for the U.S.A. and 397 for Japan. Two factors which seriously hampered business throughout the year were the falling tendency of prices and the instability of exchange. The former was particularly noticeable on the import side and forced importers to purchase only for immediate requirements. Instability of exchange is obviously a serious handicap on overseas trade, import or export. Apart from the variations in Continental exchanges, the sterling value of the rupee fluctuated from 1s. 3½d, at the beginning of the year to 1s 5¾d in September, from which point it fell back again to 1s 3½d in March. The figures relating to overseas trade are very substantially lower than those for the preceding year, but a considerable part of the decrease was due to the heavy fall in prices. The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports, of merchandise only, on the basis of declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a reliable measure of the course of trade.

(in crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Imports . . . . .	183	101	142	124
Exports . . . . .	244	198	172	182
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports . .	427	299	314	306

The balance of trade figures shown in chart No. 3 appear to have been very much more adverse than they really were, on account of the time-lag inherent in statistical returns of overseas trade. Orders for imports are necessarily placed some time before those imports arrive, particularly in the case of such goods as machinery and railway materials. Consequently, at a time of steadily falling prices, figures of the import trade represent orders placed some time earlier and at higher price-levels than the exports recorded at the custom-houses for the same months. It has also to be remembered that freight and insurance charges appear in the import figures and not in the export figures.

On the import side wheat, sugar, machinery, and railway materials were striking exceptions to a general downward trend. The shortage of Indian wheat was made good by unprecedented importations from Australia and America. Sugar prices were reduced so considerably as to enable India to build up her depleted reserves again. Machinery and railway materials represent capital expenditure and consequently contract less promptly in periods of trade depression than do articles of consumption. Orders for these resulted partly from industrial development subsequent to the war and partly from the necessity of replacing worn-out stocks. Drastic reductions in the price of English coal led to large importations on the Western side. Deducting these five heads, the value of the rest of the imports of private merchandise fell by 39 per cent from R280 crores to R171 crores. Of this decrease cotton piecegoods

accounted for R11 crores, falling from R81 crores to R13 crores, a decrease which was partly due to a fall in quantity but also very largely to a fall in values. Prices would have fallen in any event, but energetic picketting on behalf of the boycott campaign increased the tendency.

On the export side the effects of the bad monsoon in 1920 were still noticeable, but the chief factor was lack of foreign demand. Jute and gunnies are usually the most important. These owing to lesser shipments and greatly reduced prices fell from R69 crores to R11 crores. Tea, which had suffered such a serious depression in 1920-21, made a great recovery, both as regards quantity shipped and prices realised. Cotton experienced an improved demand, particularly from Japan. The demand for oilseeds improved slightly, but, owing to lack of purchasing power in Central Europe, the demand was much less than might have been expected. Towards the end of the year increased overseas demand was apparent particularly for oilseeds, and a good monsoon resulted in lower prices of foodstuffs and the cessation of imports of foreign grains and stimulated the demand for other commodities. But the restoration of normal conditions remains dependent upon the full recovery of India's former markets in Europe.

In common with other trades, shipping encountered one of the greatest slumps in the world's history. At the end of the year freight space was enormously in excess of the demand and rates were, throughout the world, from 25 to 50 per cent below those current at the beginning of the year. The Statist index-number for shipping-freights fell from 46.3 in January 1921 to 29.8 in November, whence it improved to 33.3 in March. And the corresponding time-charter rate fell from 59.8 in January 1921 to 29.9 in October, a nominal rate at which it then remained. Owing to the strenuous competition of German and Dutch with British shipping lines for the small cargoes that were offering, freight rates between Indian and European ports were drastically reduced. For details regarding outward rates from Indian ports, the reader is invited to turn to Table No. 51.

In March 1921 the general rate of import duty was raised from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 per cent. But importations during the year were so entirely controlled by major influences, particularly the reduced purchasing power of the country as a whole, that it is impossible to ascribe any particular changes in trade solely to the increase in import duties. In March 1922 this general rate was raised to 15 per cent. Railway plant and iron and steel sections were raised from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent, machinery, however, being retained at the lower rate. The rate on "luxury" articles was also increased from 20 to 30 per cent. Up to the time of writing the conditions of general trade depression have dominated the situation entirely and the real effect of these increases in duty yet remains to be seen.

The year under review has been marked by serious depression and stagnation in most lines of trade. But, although it has been a very poor year for overseas trade, it has, at the same time, amply demonstrated the soundness of the country's commercial system. Failures of individual firms have been few. Labour troubles have seldom been serious or widespread. Exchange has fluctuated between very much narrower limits than the exchanges of most other countries. And, in spite of a return from circulation of R11 crores in silver, the note issue was increased by R8 crores only, from R167 in April 1921 to R175 crores in March 1922, and its metallic backing was increased from  $54\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 58 per cent. The general position is thus eminently sound and a healthy industrial and commercial expansion only awaits an improvement in international trade as a whole.

## CHAPTER II.

### Imports of Merchandise.

**Cotton Manufactures.**—Prices of raw cotton in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets, and of these the price of Middling American at New Orleans is a sound index. After its sensational fall during 1920-21 from 43 to 11 cents it was generally felt that it must have touched bottom. But, after a rally in May to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents, it fell further to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents in June, and the cotton season closed in July with a quotation of 11 cents. The new season opened in August at  $14\frac{1}{2}$  cents, owing to anticipation of a crop shortage, and the striking under-estimate published by the American Agricultural Bureau in that month sent prices rapidly upwards. After touching  $20\frac{1}{2}$  cents in September, Middling American fell gradually to 15 cents at the end of January, after which it firmed up and closed at  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents on 31st March. The sharp rise in prices in August-September led merchants to believe that cloth and yarn prices would not fall further and the orders placed in those months for India were reflected in higher imports during October and November, the promptness of arrival being symptomatic of the slackness of trade conditions in Manchester.

Reference was made in last year's REVIEW to the conditions occasioned in Indian piecegoods markets by the fall of exchange and the inability of a number of piecegoods merchants in India to meet the heavy losses resulting from the combination of a fall in rupee prices and a fall in exchange. As a consequence of these difficulties Indian distributing centres were seriously overstocked at the beginning of the year, and further shipments of goods purchased at high prices added to the congestion in the earlier months. And the leading piecegoods merchants' Associations, hoping against hope that the rupee would soon rise to the illusive two-shilling-level, reiterated resolutions forbidding their members to settle contracts except at that rate, and imposing fines on any members who did so. Despite these resolutions settlements were arrived at in most cases during the course of the year and those left over at the end of 1921-22 consisted almost entirely of a small gambling residue from the post-war boom. Another factor which seriously affected piecegoods importations during the year under review was the vigorous revival, particularly on the Western side, of the campaign in favour of Indian-made piecegoods, reinforced by a further development in favour of the wearing of home-woven goods made from Indian handspun yarn. This latter development was reflected also in greater imports of twist and yarn, the imported yarns, spun from longer-stapled Egyptian and American cotton, being more suitable for handweaving than yarn spun from Indian cotton. But the outstanding factor which really controlled the consumption of both imported and Indian-made piecegoods was the seriously reduced purchasing power of the country in general. Reference has been made to this factor generally and piecegoods figures afford a striking illustration, as the bulk of the goods bought was of the grey (unbleached) variety and appreciable reductions in price produced very little increase in demand, thus showing that consumption was limited almost entirely to minimum clothing requirements.

The total imports of cotton manufactures decreased in value from R102 crores in 1920-21 to R57 crores in 1921-22, as compared with R66 crores in 1913-14, despite the fact that the prices of all classes of goods were more than double prewar prices. These values represent respectively 30, 21 and 36 per cent of India's total imports during each

of the years specified. Particulars of the different classes of cotton manufactures are given below with values during the past three years and the prewar year :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn . . . . .	4,16	4,36	13,58	11,51
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) . . . . .	25,45	22,52	26,45	22,65
White (bleached) . . . . .	14,29	15,96	21,90	12,67
Coloured, printed, or dyed . . . . .	17,86	12,75	34,57	7,59
Fents of all descriptions . . . . .	54	53	86	25
TOTAL PIECE GOODS . . . . .	58,14	51,76	83,78	43,16
Hosiery . . . . .	1,20	1,45	1,91	63
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . . . .	89	17	47	10
Thread . . . . .	39	50	91	72
Other sorts . . . . .	1,52	84	1,47	82
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	66,30	59,08	1,02,12	56,94

Imports of cotton twist and yarn again increased considerably in quantity from 47 million lbs in 1920-21 to 57 million lbs as compared with an average of 42 million lbs in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14. Average values decreased considerably from R2-13-11 in 1920-21 to R2-0-3 in 1921-22 as compared with annas 15-1 in 1913-14. The following table compares the quantities of imported yarn with quantities produced in Indian mills over a period of years :—

	Imports	Indian mills production		Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)		lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Annual average—			Year 1913-14 (pre-war)		
Five years ending 1908-09 . . . . .	38,573	641,776	1914-15 . . . . .	44,171	682,777
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war) . . . . .	41,794	646,767	" 1915-16 . . . . .	42,864	651,985
" " " 1918-19 (war period) . . . . .	34,083	660,227	" 1916-17 . . . . .	40,427	722,425
			" 1917-18 . . . . .	29,530	681,107
			" 1918-19 . . . . .	19,400	660,576
			" 1919-20 . . . . .	38,095	615,040
			" 1920-21 . . . . .	15,097	635,760
			" 1921-22 . . . . .	47,333	660,003
				57,125	692,313

The following table compares by counts the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in the Indian mills :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn								
Nos. 1 to 20 . . . . .	1,254	492,693	458	431,188	7,591	443,471	6,061	409,370
" 21 to 25 . . . . .	896	123,995	340	132,815	432	148,473	1,219	150,579
" 26 to 30 . . . . .	3,686	42,999	667	50,842	3,757	50,613	4,238	52,583
" 31 to 40 . . . . .	23,657	19,712	6,852	17,080	22,842	15,024	26,741	16,900
Above No. 40 . . . . .	7,859	2,699	3,592	3,580	5,020	2,067	8,881	2,389
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles) . . . . .	—	—	1,288	—	4,244	—	5,746	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste . . . . .	6,819	679	1,900	275	3,447	355	3,339	492
TOTAL . . . . .	44,171	682,777	15,097	635,760	47,333	660,003	57,125	692,313

There was again a striking increase in imports of 31's and over, from 28 million lbs in 1920-21 to 36 million lbs in 1921-22—this is the class of yarn most suited to handlooms and it is noticeable that very little of the increase in total



production of the Indian mills was of the higher counts. The sum-total of imports and production exceeded the figure for 1913-14 by 22 million lbs. Of the imports 70 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 26 per cent from Japan. The corresponding percentages were for 1920-21, 49 and 43, for 1919-20, 81 and 13, and for 1913-14, 86 and 2. During the year under review Japanese yarn exporters concentrated more on the Chinese market, about which a reference is invited to the corresponding section in Chapter III.

Among imported cotton piecegoods the most striking feature was the preponderance of grey goods and the very small quantity of coloured, printed and dyed goods imported. The following table compares the imports of grey, white, and coloured goods during each of the last nine years in million yards and it illustrates strikingly both the reduction in total demand and the concentration on the cheapest and most economical class, namely, grey goods :—

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14 . . . . .	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
„ 1914-15 . . . . .	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
„ 1915-16 . . . . .	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
„ 1916-17 . . . . .	847.0	589.8	454.9
„ 1917-18 . . . . .	625.5	502.3	395.6
„ 1918-19 . . . . .	583.4	286.6	227.3
„ 1919-20 . . . . .	533.3	322.0	208.3
„ 1920-21 . . . . .	580.2	421.8	489.3
„ 1921-22 . . . . .	635.6	306.2	138.3

The following table showing the declared values per yard of grey, white and coloured goods during the last four years and in 1913-14 illustrates the fact that considerably reduced price quotations were unable to stimulate demand :—

*Declared value per Yard.*

Cotton Piece goods.	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . . . . .	0 2 8	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 8
White (bleached) . . . . .	0 2 11	0 7 4	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 6 7
Coloured, printed, or dyed . . . . .	0 3 5	0 8 4	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 9

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in million yds.) of imports during 1913-14, 1920-21 and 1921-22 :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806.1	291.2	383.4	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104.3	35.7	31.9	Dhutis, saris and scarves	115.2	42.4	23.2
Jaconets, mada- pollams, mulls, etc.	150.4	39.1	55.2	Jaconets, mada- pollams, mulls, etc.	307.0	105.5	144.0	Cambrics, etc.	113.6	54.3	17.7
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	181.0	129.4	Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	108.5	48.2	Shirtings	152.6	71.6	25.0
Sheetings	2	46.4	50.2	Nainsooks	204.7	121.7	67.6	Prints and chintz	209.7	114.7	28.7
Drills and jeans	21.3	17.6	16.1	Drills and jeans	5.7	6.3	2.0	Drills and jeans	30.0	19.3	9.6
				Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	8.9	1.5	Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	13.5	3.7
				Twills	8.3	13.4	3.3	Twills	31.4	31.2	5.8
Other sorts	10.8	4.0	1.3	Other sorts	81.0	21.8	7.7	Other sorts	159.6	142.3	24.0
TOTAL	1,534.2	580.2	635.6	TOTAL	793.3	421.8	306.2	TOTAL	831.8	489.3	138.3

While dhutis and saris were taken in appreciably larger quantities than in 1920-21, the imports of long cloth and shirtings and twills were as markedly reduced.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports during 1913-14 and each of the last three years :

*Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.*

	1913-14		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey	98.8	.5	87.1	11.8	72.4	25.9	82.8	13.1
„ „ white	98.5	...	96.6	.9	96.9	.9	97.8	.6
„ „ coloured	92.6	.2	89.9	5.0	91.8	3.3	88.0	3.6

Compared with last year the United Kingdom has considerably improved her position in Indian markets *vis-a-vis* Japan. Under grey goods a striking feature of the year was the importation of 21 million yards from the United States as compared with 8 million yards in 1920-21 and 5 million yards in 1919-20 and an average of 10 million yards in the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14. A certain amount of grey cloth, both imported and Indian mill-made, was sold upcountry as Khaddar. But this was a very minor factor in the increased demand for grey goods. Imports of white and coloured goods from the Netherlands were reduced but she improved her position *vis-a-vis* other countries. Switzerland lost ground in both classes, imports of white goods from that country being very small.

The following represent the shares of the principal countries in the aggregate import trade in piecegoods to India :—

*Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.*

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	97.1	90.3	85.6	87.6
Japan . . . . .	.3	7.0	11.3	8.3
United States . . . . .	.3	.9	.9	2.1
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	.7	.9	1.1
Other countries . . . . .	1.5	1.1	1.3	.9
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100

Imports of hosiery decreased markedly from R1,91 lakhs in 1920-21 to R63 lakhs in 1921-22, of which Japan supplied R45 lakhs.

Sugar, which in 1920-21 fell back to fourth place in India's import trade, resumed in 1921-22 its 1913-14 position of third, with a total import value of R27½ crores, to cotton manufactures (R57 crores) and machinery (R35 crores). And India resumed her pre-war normal position as the third largest importer of sugar in the world, the United States of America and the United Kingdom being, as usual, the largest and second largest. During the last two years India has been brought more directly in touch with world sugar-markets at New York and London than she had been for many years past. In 1920-21, owing to fears of serious shortage and anticipation of considerably increased consumption following the introduction of prohibition, American dealers feverishly bought up surplus stocks in all parts of the world. Prices soared to unprecedented heights and for some time raw sugar prices in America were higher than those of refined sugar. These high prices led India to curtail her purchases and even to re-export Java and Mauritius sugars to America and Europe. For these reasons, stocks of sugar in India were exceptionally low at the beginning of the year under review.

During the period of high prices in 1920 increased areas of sugar-cane were planted in Cuba and many new factories erected. In the early part of 1921, when the American sugar-boom had spent itself and it became clear that demand had been considerably overestimated, heavy stocks hung on the hands of American dealers and the over-stimulated production of Cuba brought world prices down with a run. Cuban sugar not only flooded its normal markets but found its way into markets further afield and forced Java sugar to restrict itself to its regular markets in the East. For these reasons ample supplies of Java sugar were available at steadily falling prices and imports from that source were three times as great as last year and exceeded the pre-war average. Of the Java sugar imports (including imports from the Straits Settlements, which are merely forwarding agents for Java sugar), amounting to 628,400 tons, Bengal took 348,700 tons or 55 per cent, Bombay 92,200 tons or 15 per cent, Karachi 158,600 tons or 25 per cent, Madras 10,600 tons or 2 per cent and Burma 18,300 tons or 3 per cent.

The British Royal Commission on Sugar Supply brought its operations to a close at the end of February 1921 and this released Mauritius sugar supplies from control. The Mauritius crop was a bumper one and, although imports from that source during the first half of the year were comparatively small, from October onwards they reached the high figure of 55,600 tons. Total imports from Mauritius increased from 11,600 tons in 1920-21 to 61,600 tons in 1921-22, of which 89 per cent was received at Bombay and nearly 11 per cent at Karachi. This figure was, however, still below the pre-war average.

The principal sources of India's foreign sugar supplies are shown in the following table :—

*Imports of Sugar (excluding molasses and confectionery).*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java . . . . .	583,000	363,100	349,600	201,600	623,300
Mauritius . . . . .	139,600	77,200	23,500	11,600	61,600
Straits Settlements . . . . .	2,900	62,100	18,100	9,000	5,100
China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	1,500	2,900	12,100	5,900	4,400
Egypt . . . . .	100	900	3,300	4,200	200
Japan . . . . .	100	400	1,400	100	600
Germany . . . . .	700	...	...	100	100
Austria } . . . . .	74,000	...	...	...	...
Hungary }					
Netherlands . . . . .	...	...	...	1,800	2,000
Belgium . . . . .	...	...	500	1,600	12,800
United States . . . . .	...	100	100	200	2,800
Other countries . . . . .	1,100	...	100	1,000	4,700
TOTAL (all countries) . . . . . Tons	803,000	506,700	408,700	238,900	717,600
Value (R lakhs) . . . . .	14.29	15.37	21.84	16.99	26.78

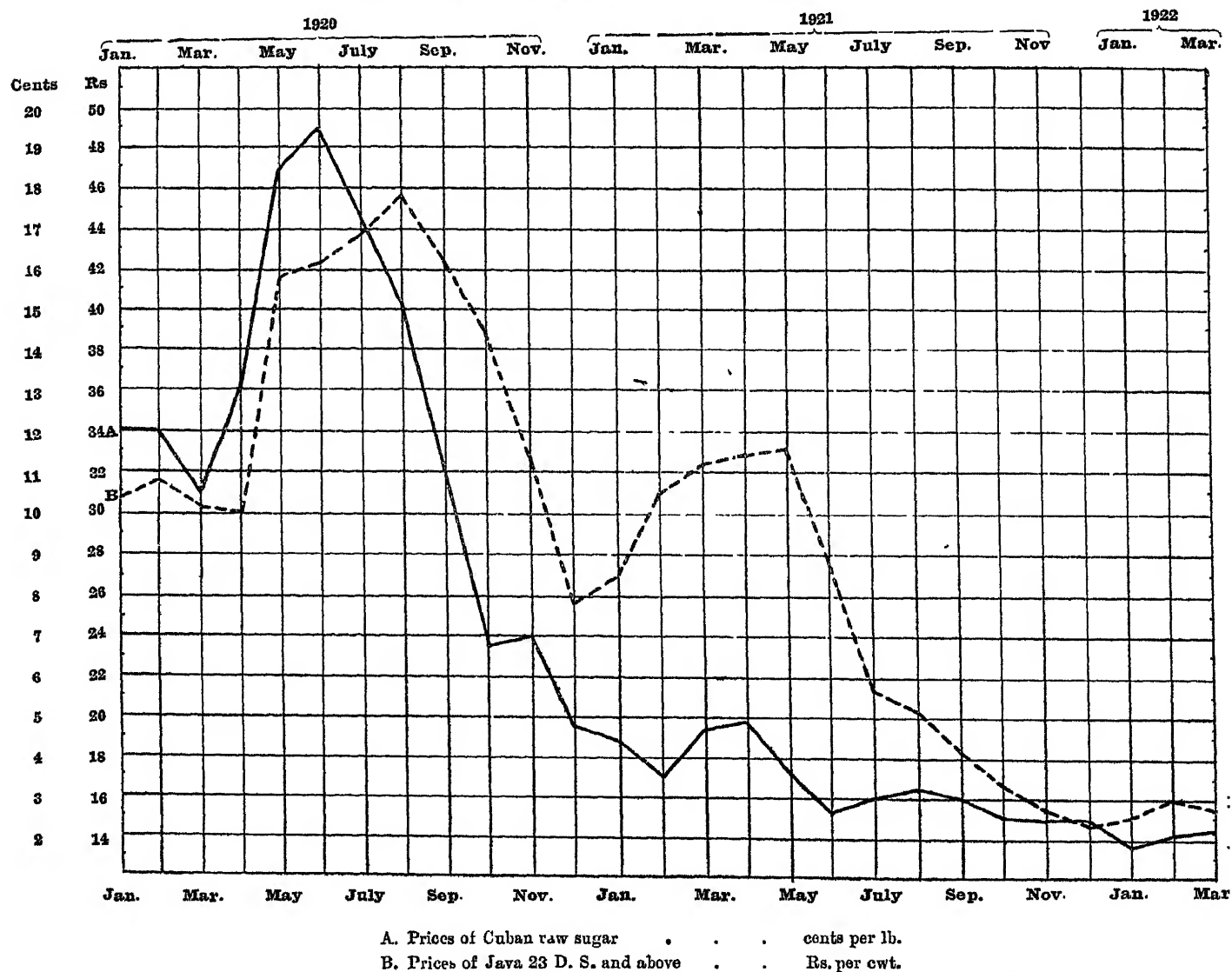
It will be noticed therefrom that imports from China decreased still further and that Egypt this year fell to her normal pre-war position of unimportance as a supplier of sugar to this market. Imports of beet sugar increased from



1,766 tons to 13,700 tons, of which Bombay took 7,700 tons and Karachi 5,900, the principal sources of supply being Belgium and the Netherlands. A striking feature of the year was the first appearance in Indian markets of American refined sugar, of which 1,830 tons were received in March, and a further 9,200 tons during April and May 1922, the bulk being imported at Karachi. The explanation of this has been given above and, so far as one can see at present, this is not likely to develop into a permanent feature of the Indian import trade.

The average declared value per cwt of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, which had reached its zenith of R35-14 in the previous year fell to R18-11, a decrease of 48 per cent. In order to see the relation of prices in India to general world-prices it is interesting to compare in the following chart monthly prices during 1920-22 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the average net values of imported sugar, Java 23 D. S. and above in India.

Chart showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of average net values of Java 23 D.S. and above in India from January 1920 to March 1922.



Prices fell steadily (except for a slight rally in July) from April 1921, when for Java and Mauritius sugars the Calcutta market prices were R26-8 and R26 per maund and Bombay R39-4 and R39-6 per cwt, until December which marked the lowest level of the year, with Calcutta prices for Java and Mauritius sugars R12-8 and R12-2 per maund and Bombay prices R19-4 and R19-6 per cwt respectively. In January and February prices improved somewhat and at the end of the year stood in Calcutta at R15-4 and R15 per maund and in Bombay at R24 and R23-2 per cwt respectively. The year closed with comparatively heavy stocks and a quiet tone in all markets.

Re-exports amounted to 32,600 tons as compared with 72,600 tons last year. Of this quantity 18,600 tons were exported to Arabia, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, and Mesopotamia, and 2,800 tons to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba. Last year's striking feature of re-exports to America and Europe did not reappear, but towards the end of the year prices in Java rose sufficiently above those in Indian markets to lead to the re-export of 1,950 tons to that destination.

The area under cultivation in India decreased from 2,576,000 acres to 2,395,000 acres, but production of sugar increased from 2,522,000 tons in 1920-21 to 2,599,000 tons in 1921-22.

64,400 tons of molasses were imported as compared with 105,200 tons last year. The whole of this quantity came from Java, both Mauritius and Japan having ceased to export to this country. [In the five years preceding the war the net imports of molasses averaged 93,000 tons.] Over 45,000 tons were produced in India by large factories and about 50,000 tons by small establishments. There are no exports of molasses, which are mainly used for the distillation of rum and curing tobacco.

**Metals and Manufactures thereof.**—In 1920-21 imports of iron and steel usurped from sugar the second place in order of importance, owing to the shortage of supplies during the war. In the year under review imports of machinery and railway plant showed considerable increases but imports of iron and steel sections fell markedly. Machinery imports valued at R35 crores were second only to cotton manufactures (R57 crores), sugar was third (R27½ crores), iron and steel fourth (R21 crores), with railway plant (R19 crores) not very far behind.

**Iron and steel.**—The world's production of iron and steel in 1921 was the lowest for over a decade. The world's output of pig iron in 1921 was estimated at 36 million tons compared with 60½ million tons in 1920 and 76½ million tons in 1913, and the world's output of steel in 1921 was estimated at 41 million tons compared with 68½ million tons in 1920 and 74½ million tons in 1913. The general trade slump affected the industry throughout the world, and the coal-miners' strike in the United Kingdom from April to June temporarily paralysed the industry in that country and rendered their production for the year the lowest that has been recorded since 1850, in the case of pig iron, and since 1895, in the case of steel, this notwithstanding that the steel-producing capacity of the country had been increased by nearly 50 per cent during the war. The iron and steel exports of the five leading nations, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, and the United States, aggregated 8 million tons in 1921 compared with 11½ million tons in 1920 and 15½ million tons in 1913, thus showing the world-wide character and severity of the trade depression. Germany was the only country whose output in 1921 exceeded that of 1920, but it was even then less than half her normal production before the war. Her pig iron output in 1921 was estimated at 7½ million tons compared with 6½ million tons in 1920 and 19 million tons in 1913, and her steel output was estimated at 9 million tons in 1921 compared with 8 million tons in 1920 and 18½ million tons in 1913. French output was approximately the same as in 1920 and about 60 per cent of the pre-war figure. Belgian output decreased by about 25 per cent. That of Central Europe increased by 10 per cent but was still only about half the pre-war figure. It will be seen, therefore, that the Continent produced a very much higher percentage of the total world-production in 1921 than in 1920, and this fact was reflected markedly in the importations into India. Most of the Continental countries had considerable quantities of war-scrap available for re-manufacture. Standards of living were much lower, measured in sterling, than in the United Kingdom and the United States, and in the case of Germany, owing to depreciation of the mark, her goods automatically became cheaper and cheaper in overseas markets. These various causes led to successive drastic cuts in prices and a great deal of the Indian import trade went to Germany and Belgium. It is difficult to know how much of the iron and steel consigned from Belgium was actually produced in Germany. Towards the end of the year supplies from Germany became irregular, delays great, and dates of delivery uncertain. Belgian supplies suffered from the same defects, though not so markedly. And the rush to place orders on the Continent was to some extent stemmed, the promptness and certainty of supply of British goods counterbalancing higher prices. The following tables show monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany :—

*Pig Iron.*

[ In tons.]

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
<b>1921</b>			
April . . . . .	112	..	..
May . . . . .	162	..	..
June . . . . .	289	60	..
July . . . . .	3,075	260	..
August . . . . .	215	1,165	..
September . . . . .	340	1,453	..
October . . . . .	25	490	100
November . . . . .	1,039	1,694	150
December . . . . .	281	1,760	100
<b>1922</b>			
January . . . . .	785	2,891	..
February . . . . .	772	1,176	146
March . . . . .	763	2,543	676

*Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
<b>1921</b>			
April . . . . .	1,12,67	22,13	4,60
May . . . . .	85,88	24,59	3,75
June . . . . .	90,02	42,34	1,46
July . . . . .	48,87	38,73	2,37
August . . . . .	50,61	42,38	10,58
September . . . . .	52,66	21,63	13,22
October . . . . .	1,00,29	16,45	13,93
November . . . . .	1,11,81	15,42	11,84
December . . . . .	90,04	21,76	12,16
<b>1922</b>			
January . . . . .	1,29,33	23,50	15,16
February . . . . .	1,20,72	23,38	16,89
March . . . . .	1,28,86	33,57	16,70

Table No. 19 shows the quantities and values of the importations of the different classes of iron and steel manufactures in the last three years and before the war. It will be noticed that the total value decreased from Rs 31,29 lakhs to Rs 21,13 lakhs, a decrease of 32 per cent, and that the chief declines were in bars, rods and angles; sheets and plates, other than galvanised; beams, pillars and nails; screws and rivets; while imports of galvanised sheets and plates increased from 67 to 88 thousand tons. The average recorded values for the year show decreases up to 42 per cent from the average of 1920-21, as will be seen from the same table.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £7-10-0 at the beginning of April 1921 and £4-10-0 at the end of March 1922, corresponding rates for Belgian pig being £6-10-0 and £4-10-0. British angles fell from £17-10-0 to £9-2-6 and Belgian angles from £11 to £9. Correspondingly Indian prices fell steadily throughout the year and were at the close from 30 to 50 per cent below the opening rates.

The feature of the year's trade was the high proportion of total imports which came from the Continent, Belgium supplying the exceptionally high figure of 26 per cent and Germany 10 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom

fell from 198 thousand tons to 280 thousand tons, which was less than half the figure for 1913-14. Imports from the United States fell from 113 to 81 thousand tons but this was still nearly four times her pre-war figure. The following table gives further particulars :—

	From the United Kingdom		From Germany		From Belgium		From the United States		From Japan		From Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	
1913-14	609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	22	2.2	..	..	14	1.4	1,018
1918-19	77	42.5	..	..	..	..	76	42.0	15	8.3	13	7.2	181
1919-20	269	63.0	1	.2	13	3.1	135	31.6	2	.5	7	1.6	427
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	113	15.9	1	.1	16	2.2	712
1921-22	290	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	84	13.7	..	..	29	4.7	613

(And a reference is invited also to Table No. 20).

**Other metals**—Imports of aluminium decreased from 62,600 cwts valued at R87½ lakhs in 1920-21 to 42,000 cwts valued at R55 lakhs in 1921-22. Similarly brass imports decreased from 561,600 cwts to 314,400 cwts in quantity and from R4.31 lakhs to R1.83 lakhs in value—chiefly mixed or yellow metal for sheathing. And copper imports (chiefly wrought) fell from 11,400 tons to 8,150 tons in quantity and from R2.61 lakhs to R1.26 lakhs in value. Lead (which consists largely of sheets for tea chests) fell from 76,000 cwts in 1920-21 to 51,000 cwts in 1921-22 and in value from R26 lakhs to R16½ lakhs, practically all from the United Kingdom.

**Machinery and Millwork.**—The considerable increase under this head has already been mentioned. The total value of importations increased from R24 crores in 1920-21 to R35½ crores in 1921-22 as compared with R8½ crores in 1913-14. Imports of machinery can only be estimated by value and consequently the lower rates of exchange ruling in 1921-22 as compared with 1920-21 tend to exaggerate the increase in importations, and the great difference in costs renders comparison with pre-war figures almost nugatory. Large orders for machinery were placed in the post-war industrial boom. Engineering works in Great Britain and America took time to adapt themselves to peace conditions and in 1920 more orders were placed than the works could possibly cope with. During the latter part of 1920 and in 1921 British factories were again working in more or less normal conditions and the outstanding orders were pushed through. This resulted in very large importations, particularly of textile and electrical machinery. The value of cotton machinery imported rose from R3.67 lakhs to R7.61 lakhs (of which spinning and weaving machinery accounted for R4.58 and R2.26 lakhs respectively), jute machinery increased from R2.78 lakhs to R4.32 lakhs, and total textile machinery from R6.73 lakhs to R12.82 lakhs, of which 97 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Imports of electrical machinery rose from R2.19 lakhs to R3.90 lakhs, of which 76 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The importations of boilers also rose from R1.59 lakhs to R2.55 lakhs, of which 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom, and there were increased importations of prime movers other than locomotives (R2.49 lakhs), oil crushing (R14 lakhs), sugar (R88 lakhs) and paper-mill machinery (R34 lakhs). Agricultural (R11 lakhs) and tea-making machinery (R27 lakhs), metal-working machinery including machine tools (R1,24½ lakhs), sewing machines (R29 lakhs) and type-writers (R18 lakhs), all showed decreases. The following table shows the relative importance of the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan in meeting India's requirements of machinery and mill work :—

*Imports of Machinery and Millwork including belting for machinery and printing machinery.*

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7.41	90	6.40	67	19.02	79	29.46	83.0
United States	27	3	2.87	30	4.20	17	4.68	13.2
Japan	2	...	9	1	12	.5	4	.1
Other countries	56	7	22	2	75	3.5	1.31	3.7
TOTAL	8.26	100	9.58	100	24.09	100	35.49	100

**Railway plant and rolling-stock.**—Imports under this head on private and Government account combined were valued at R21.33 lakhs in 1921-22 as compared with R16.48 lakhs in 1919-20 and R14.06 lakhs in 1913-14. Large orders were placed on account of post-war reconstruction and replacements, but a considerable amount of this 50 per cent excess over the value of the importations in 1913-14 must be ascribed to higher prices. A statement of the detailed trade during the last three years and the average figures during and before the war will be found in table No. 6.

The orders were placed in the United Kingdom and the United States in the following proportions :—

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	69	96	97
United States	30	1	1

**Motor cars and Motor cycles.**—At the beginning of the year the market for motor vehicles was in a state of extreme satiety after the excessive importations of the two preceding years. In 1913-14, 2,880 motor cars were imported valued at R1.13 lakhs. In 1918-19 the number was 400 valued at R10 lakhs. This jumped to 9,925 in 1919-20 valued at R2.63 lakhs and further to 15,432 cars valued at R7.82 lakhs in 1920-21. In the year under review imports numbered 2,895 valued at R1.74 lakhs. Of these 790 came from the United Kingdom, 576 from Canada and 802

from the United States of America. Bengal took 35 and Bombay 33 per cent of the total. The following are the statistics of the trade during the past nine years :—

*Number of Motor Cars imported.*

	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-war) . . . . .	1,669	868	111	232	2,880
" 1914-15 . . . . .	1,350	510	54	91	2,005
" 1915-16 . . . . .	787	2,136	126	72	3,121
" 1916-17 . . . . .	489	4,169	62	58	4,778
" 1917-18 . . . . .	39	1,222	1	20	1,282
" 1918-19 . . . . .	21	368	...	11	400
" 1919-20 . . . . .	448	9,353	3	121	9,925
" 1920-21 . . . . .	2,541	10,120	192	2,579	15,432
" 1921-22 . . . . .	790	802	158	1,145	2,895

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

The number of imported motor cycles was 734 valued at R9 lakhs as compared with 5,179 valued at R53½ lakhs in 1920-21 and 2,332 valued at R17 lakhs in 1919-20. The United Kingdom supplied 74 per cent and the United States of America 13 per cent. The number of motor waggons imported similarly fell from 2,885 to 580, of which 275 came from Canada, 135 from the United Kingdom, 106 from the United States and 37 only from Italy. The total value of motor cars, motor cycles and motor waggons and accessories imported was R2,72 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with R12,34 lakhs in 1920-21 and R3,93 lakhs in 1919-20. The number of motor cars registered up to the end of March 1922 was 37,903, of motor cycles 13,997 and heavy motor vehicles 3,666. The following statement shows the number of different kinds of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India upto the 31st March 1922 :—

	Motor cars	Motor cycles including motor scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal Presidency . . . . .	9,934	2,111	693	12,738
Bombay . . . . .	7,430	1,893	642	9,965
Madras City . . . . .	4,442	1,670	117	6,229
Madras Presidency (except Madras City) . . . . .	1,492	1,022	328	2,842
Burma . . . . .	3,915	1,734	347	5,996
United Provinces (Allahabad) . . . . .	3,250	1,503	577	5,330
Punjab (Lahore) . . . . .	2,675	1,663	552	4,890
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	1,721	554	167	2,442
North-West Frontier Province (Peshawar) . . . . .	808	689	47	1,544
Central Provinces (Nagpur) . . . . .	933	506	34	1,473
Sind (Karachi) . . . . .	756	434	114	1,304
Assam . . . . .	340	110	23	473
Delhi(a) . . . . .	152	68	20	240
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	55	40	5	100
TOTAL . . . . .	37,903	13,997	3,666	55,566

(a) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the financial year 1921-22.

Tyres for motors and motor cycles amounted to 127,587 in number and R96 lakhs in value which was approximately the same as in 1919-20, but a considerable decrease from the imports in 1920-21. There was a slight increase in the supplies from France, but supplies from the United Kingdom, the United States and Italy all decreased. The number of imported tubes for motor tyres fell correspondingly to 137,582 valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 257,644 valued at R29 lakhs in the previous year and 121,744 valued at R20 lakhs in 1919-20—the fall in the average cost per tube is noticeable.

The motor-car habit had been steadily growing in India before the war. During the war she was starved of supplies. After the armistice, therefore, there was present in India a large unsatisfied demand backed by a considerable accumulation of purchasing power. Practically all the motor-manufacturing works in Europe and many of those in America had turned their efforts to war-work, and it was some time before those works could be sufficiently re-organised to cope with the enormous demand for cars. Supplies of any cars were very difficult to obtain throughout 1919-20 and even in the countries of manufacture it was not until the autumn of 1920 that supply was able to overtake demand. At the same time, in India, the insistent demand from purchasers and the high prices which second-hand cars were fetching had led importers to over-estimate to a serious extent the size of the real demand. In addition to this genuine over-estimation of the demand, both old-established firms and new ventures placed large speculative orders. And the consequent importation of more than 25,000 cars in two years left very heavy stocks on the hands of dealers at the opening of the year under review. Meanwhile the trade slump had set in and many who had swelled the ranks of enquirers in 1919 and the early part of 1920 were in 1921 no longer in a position to purchase. By that time also the prices of motor cars were falling steadily and many who intended to buy were inclined to wait for lower levels. With an opening stock which was variously estimated as likely to take about one to two years to work off, steadily falling prices, and markedly reduced purchasing power of consumers, the striking fall in importations was not surprising. The increases of duty, to 20 per cent in March 1921 and to 30 per cent in March 1922, tempered the fall in c.i.f. costs and eased the task of dealers in disposing of accumulated stocks. At the time of writing, there is a somewhat more hopeful feeling in the motor-market and there are signs that the glut is being worked off and that new demand is beginning to arise.

**Hardware.**—This class includes a number of items such as tools, metal lamps, enamelled ironware, agricultural implements, etc. The average value of the trade during the five years preceding the war had been a little over R3 crores. In 1919-20 it amounted to R4½ crores, in 1920-21 R9 crores, and in 1921-22 R6 crores. But shortage of

supplies during the war, and high prices subsequently, account for the high values of imports during the last three years. Of the total imports of hardware Rs3,68 lakhs or 62 per cent came from the United Kingdom, Rs1,03 lakhs or 17 per cent from the United States, Rs61 lakhs or 10 per cent from Germany, and Rs21 lakhs or 4 per cent from Japan (mainly enamelled ware). The following table compares these percentages with those of previous years :—

*Imports of Hardware.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	57	47	58	62
United States . . . . .	10	30	25	17
Japan . . . . .	1	17	8	4
Germany . . . . .	18	...	3	10
Other countries . . . . .	14	6	6	7
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	100	100	100	100

Imports of *cutlery* in 1921-22 fell from last year's high figure of Rs55 lakhs to Rs17 lakhs, as compared with the pre-war average of Rs22 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 42 per cent in 1920-21 to 52 per cent. Germany replaced the United States and supplied 30 per cent, while the share of the latter decreased from 31 to 3 per cent.

The value of *electro-plated ware* decreased from Rs15½ lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs11½ lakhs in 1921-22, chiefly from the United Kingdom.

**Mineral oils.**—The large importation of 94 million gallons of kerosene oil in 1919-20 combined with increased production in Burma had made good the shortage brought about by war conditions. During 1920-21 the imports contracted to 57 million gallons and in 1921-22 this figure fell further to 46½ million gallons, as compared with 69 millions in 1913-14. The declared values were Rs6,62 lakhs in 1919-20, Rs1,31 lakhs in 1920-21 and Rs3,46 lakhs in 1921-22, the average declared value during the year under review being 11 annas 11 pies per gallon. Coastwise imports from Burma to India proper increased to 116 million gallons as compared with 100 millions in 1920-21 and 104 millions in 1919-20. Of the foreign supplies the United States contributed over 40 million gallons or 86 per cent and Borneo 6 millions or nearly 14 per cent. Particulars are given in the margin.

Increased demands for fuel oil on account of railways, steamships and industrial enterprise in India steadily raised the importations which were 34 million gallons in 1919-20, to 48 millions in 1920-21 and 58 millions in 1921-22. Imports from Persia have increased strikingly, from 20 million gallons in 1919-20 to 24½ millions in 1920-21 and 51 millions in 1921-22, while imports from Borneo fell from 17 millions in 1920-21 to 2 millions in 1921-22. Imports of lubricating and batching oils decreased somewhat. Importations of foreign motor spirit were negligible compared with coastwise imports from Burma which amounted to 17 million gallons as compared with 9 millions in 1919-20 and 16 millions in 1920-21. Statistics of the imports of each variety of mineral oil are as follows :—

*Imports of Mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil . . . . .	7,766	34,135	48,163	58,172
Kerosene—				
In bulk . . . . .	52,976	83,650	48,949	41,345
In tins . . . . .	15,874	8,485	8,243	5,153
<b>TOTAL KEROSENE</b> . . . . .	68,850	94,135	57,192	46,498
Lubricating oils . . . . .	14,953	14,688	18,560	16,899
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc. . . . .	37	16	2	1
Paints, solutions and compositions . . . . .	1	...	...	...
Other kinds . . . . .	3,416	1,521	1,478	1,400
<b>TOTAL MINERAL OILS</b> . . . . .	95,023	144,495	125,395	122,970

World-prices of kerosene had a downward trend during the year under review. This was reflected in a mid-year reduction in the prices of some brands and in a general reduction at the end of the year. The price of Chester oil was Rs10-12-6 per case (8 gallons) from April to February, and fell to Rs10-3-6 in March. Elephant oil was Rs8-4-6 per unit of 8 gallons from April to September, Rs8-0-6 from October to February, and fell to Rs7-7-6 in March. The fall in prices in March would have been greater but for the levy of a general duty from the first of March of one anna per gallon, that is to say, the import duty was increased from one anna six pies per gallon to two annas six pies and an excise duty of one anna per gallon was imposed.

**Paper and pasteboard.**—Fear of a paper shortage in 1920 led to the placing of very large orders in that year, and when these came forward in the early part of 1921 Indian markets became overstocked to a most disastrous extent. At the same time paper markets all over the world were experiencing serious depression. All the chief producing countries had bought their raw materials at high prices, and, unable to find markets for their goods, were prepared to



supply at prices which were well below the cost of production. This state of affairs led to the most drastic cutting of prices in India and total importations fell from R7½ crores in 1920-21 to R2½ crores in 1921-22. Printing paper is always the chief item and this fell from 28,000 tons, valued at R2 85 lakhs to 11,000 tons, valued at R73½ lakhs. Imports of writing paper and envelopes fell from R2 crores to R48 lakhs, paper manufactures from R40½ lakhs to R22 lakhs, other kinds of paper including packing paper from R1,55 lakhs to R62 lakhs, and pasteboard, millboard and card-board from R46 lakhs to R29 lakhs. The production of Indian paper-mills in 1921 amounted to 28,700 tons as compared with 29,400 tons in 1920 and 31,000 tons in 1919. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard :—

*Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.*

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	56.2	37.4	42.8	47.7
Norway . . . . .	5.1	12.2	17.2	9.6
United States . . . . .	.8	25.3	12.0	5.8
Sweden . . . . .	3.2	4.3	9.1	8.6
Japan . . . . .	1.0	11.6	5.7	3.7
Germany . . . . .	17.3	...	2.6	7.9
Austria . . . . .	8.3	.2	.1	.3
Hungary . . . . .				
Other countries . . . . .	8.1	9.0	10.2	16.4
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the United Kingdom has increased her share and that Germany is coming to the fore again. Japanese imports declined still further.

Despite the heavy stocks of paper on hand and consequent slackness of demand, the imports of wood pulp increased slightly from 9,400 tons in 1920-21 to 9,600 in the year under review, of which Norway and Sweden together supplied 38 per cent (as compared with 56 per cent in 1920-21). The United Kingdom is beginning to regain her pre-war trade and supplied 25 per cent, the German share fell from 19 to 14 per cent, and Canada also supplied 11 per cent.

**Silk, raw and manufactured.**—As might have been expected in a year of severe trade depression, the imports of silk piece-goods decreased markedly, from 22½ million yards, valued at over R4 crores, to 14 million yards, valued at R2½ crores, of which Japan contributed R1,22 lakhs, China R1,01 lakhs, and the United Kingdom R4 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the previous year were R2,20, R1,65 and R11 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials, which come chiefly from the United Kingdom, France and Italy, declined similarly from R51 lakhs in 1920-21 to R17 lakhs in 1921-22. Imports of raw silk fell from 19½ lakhs of lbs valued at R1,63 lakhs to 16 lakhs of lbs valued at R1,32 lakhs, the bulk of the supplies being, as usual, from China and Hongkong.

**Chemicals.**—The total imports of chemicals into India declined in value from R2,66 lakhs to R1,91 lakhs. The decrease was due both to lower values and smaller quantities imported. The imports of sodium carbonate decreased slightly from R41 lakhs in 1920-21 to R39 lakhs in 1921-22, of bleaching powder from R36½ to R15½ lakhs, partly owing to increased local production, and of Sulphuric acid from R2½ lakhs to R1½ lakhs. The imports of all acids fell from R14½ lakhs last year to R5½ lakhs. Alum was imported to the extent of R7 lakhs and Aluminous sulphates R4½ lakhs, half the value of the previous year. Magnesium-chloride was imported to the value of nearly R4½ lakhs as compared with R8½ lakhs in 1920-21. Potassium compounds decreased from R7½ to R6 lakhs. Of the Soda compounds, sodium carbonate has already been mentioned. The imports of caustic soda decreased from R16½ to R13 lakhs, soda bicarbonate increased from R7½ to R11 lakhs, while soda bichromate remained stationary at R8 lakhs. Chloride of zinc decreased slightly from R5½ to R5 lakhs.

The total imports of sulphur fell from R22½ to R11 lakhs and the further decrease in Japan's share of these imports was marked. In 1918-19 she supplied 99 per cent of the importations, 79 per cent in 1919-20, 37 per cent in 1920-21, but in the year under review her share fell to 1 per cent or 90 tons. The chief sources of supply were the United States (2,900 tons), Italy (1,900 tons), and the United Kingdom (620 tons). The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total import trade in chemicals and the striking increase in Germany's share will be noticed :—

*Percentage share of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.*

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	74.7	82.2	69.5	67.2	63.2	75.8	75.6	71.4
Germany . . . . .	12.4	.7	...	...	...	...	2.8	11.9
United States . . . . .	.3	2.9	4.5	10.7	5.7	6.6	8.2	5.6
Italy . . . . .	5.2	4.6	5.6	.3	1.2	2.0	3.8	2.2
Japan . . . . .	1.5	6.5	17.2	20.4	24.3	11.9	5.1	1.5
Other countries . . . . .	5.9	3.1	3.2	1.4	5.6	3.7	4.5	7.4
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Drugs and Medicines.**—The total value of imported Drugs and Medicines decreased to R1,58 lakhs. Camphor came as usual in the largest quantity from Japan, which supplied 419,000 lbs out of a total of 688,000 lbs. Imports of quinine salts amounted to 62,900 lbs on private account and 40,700 lbs on Government account, giving a total of 103,600 lbs which was 23 per cent less than in 1920-21. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at R20 lakhs as compared with R28 lakhs during the previous year. The United Kingdom accounted for R11 lakhs, the United States for about R4 lakhs, and Japan for half a lakh.

**Liquors.**—The total quantity of imported liquors fell from 5½ million gallons valued at R4,90 lakhs last year to 4½ million gallons valued at R3,77 lakhs. The fall is attributable partly to the large stocks which were held at the beginning of the year and partly to reduced consumption, owing both to the general reduction in purchasing-power

and also to the picketting of liquor-shops by political agitators. All the sub-headings showed decreases, but naturally they were more marked in the case of the more expensive liquors, such as wines, brandy, and liqueurs. Bombay, as usual, took the largest quantity but markedly less than last year, 1,549,000 gallons, valued at R1.29 lakhs, as compared with 2,348,000 gallons, valued at R1.80 lakhs, in 1920-21. The imports into Bengal fell slightly in quantity from 1,177,000 gallons to 1,358,000 gallons but the value fell from R1.37 lakhs to R1.06 lakhs. Sind, Burma and Madras imported to the respective values of R60, R53 and R28 lakhs. 61 per cent of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter which decreased from over 3 million gallons, valued at R1.01 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 2½ million gallons, valued at R98 lakhs, in 1921-22, 2 million gallons or 69 per cent coming from the United Kingdom. Imports of Japanese beer, which had exceeded 1 million gallons in 1918-19 and again in 1919-20, remained on the lower level of 1920-21, namely, a quarter of a million gallons. Practically all the beer imported in bulk came from the United Kingdom, but Germany and the Netherlands considerably increased their share of the trade in bottled beer. Imports from Germany under this head increased from 112,000 gallons, valued at R5 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 392,000 gallons, valued at R15 lakhs, while those from the Netherlands increased from 101,000 gallons, valued at R5 lakhs to 181,000 gallons, valued at R8 lakhs. The imports of bottled beer from the United Kingdom fell from 1,049,000 gallons, valued at R40 lakhs, in 1920-21 to 664,000 gallons, valued at R27½ lakhs. This is almost entirely attributable to the greater imports from Germany and the Netherlands. Spirits accounted for 33 per cent of the imports and wines 6 per cent. Imports of spirits decreased from over 2 million gallons, valued at R3 crores, in 1920-21 to 1½ million gallons, valued at nearly R2½ crores in the year under review. As usual, practically all the whisky imported came from the United Kingdom, but the imports fell from 736,000 to 590,000 gallons, although the value fell by very little more than a lakh, from R124.8 lakhs to R123.7 lakhs. Normal importations before the war were approximately 6½ lakhs of gallons for the year. Stocks at the beginning of the year were heavy and the higher duty and leaner purses tended to reduce consumption. Imports of brandy fell from 491,000 gallons, valued at R85 lakhs, to 248,000 gallons, valued at R49 lakhs, and as usual the bulk of these came from France. Here again the same factors were in operation, large stocks at the beginning of the year and loss of purchasing power tending to reduce consumption. Another factor assisting this tendency also was the restriction of credits by French export houses to Indian merchants. Total importations of wines fell from 396,000 gallons, valued at R61 lakhs, to 243,000 gallons, valued at R38½ lakhs. All the sub-heads showed decreases, except vermouth. The trade in wines is essentially a luxury trade and responded to the general trade depression.

**Provisions.**—This is a wide head covering a variety of items, such as (in order of importance) canned and bottled provisions, condensed milk, farinaceous and patent foods, biscuits and cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, cocoa and chocolate, pickles and sauces, isinglass, butter, ghi, vinegar and lard. The total value of imported provisions decreased from R3.61 lakhs in 1920-21 to R2.70 lakhs in the year under review. The figures of condensed milk are interesting. Before the war normal importations were about 100,000 cwts valued at about R32 lakhs. Imports decreased markedly during the war and in 1918-19 were as low as 42,000 cwts valued, however, at R28 lakhs. Importations in 1920-21 were 62,000 cwts valued at R45 lakhs and they increased in 1921-22 to 82,000 cwts valued at R64 lakhs. Sources of supply are also tending to swing back to the pre-war normal, when the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were the chief suppliers. In the year under review the United States of America supplied 26,000 cwts, the United Kingdom 17,000, and the Netherlands 18,000 as compared with 40,000, 8,000 and 2,000 cwts, last year. Imports of canned and bottled provisions decreased markedly, and, in the case of biscuits and cakes, the decrease was over 66 per cent. Farinaceous and patent foods increased slightly from 255,000 cwts to 274,000 cwts, but owing to lower prices the value fell from R71 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Bacon and hams increased in both quantity and value. The United Kingdom had the bulk of the trade in biscuits and cakes, pickles, bacon and hams, and vinegar. She improved her share in the trade in jams and jellies at the expense of Australia, but lost a great deal of the cocoa and chocolate trade to France and Switzerland. Under the heading of farinaceous foods 89 per cent (12,200 tons) came from the Straits Settlements, chiefly sago and sago flour.

**Salt.**—Before the war Bengal normally imported about 4½ to 5½ lakhs of tons and Burma about 60,000 tons. These figures fell during the war, but in 1920-21 importations into Bengal were 566,000 tons and into Burma 54,000 tons. In the year under review the former fell to 411,000 tons and the latter increased to 61,000 tons. The decrease in importations into Bengal was due partly to the movement in favour of Indian salt, as the result of which the consumption of Bombay and Madras salt in Bengal increased from 24,000 tons to 36,000 tons, and also to the fact that there were heavy stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Before the war the United Kingdom and Aden supplied about half and Spain, Egypt and Germany supplied the bulk of the remainder. During the war Egypt and Aden were the chief sources of supply. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of consignment. It will be observed that Egypt and Aden still supply more than half, while Hamburg salt lost ground.

*Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of Salt.*

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies . . . . .	19.1	25.3	29.9	29.0	31.6
Egypt . . . . .	13.9	50.0	26.3	18.9	23.2
United Kingdom . . . . .	22.5	9.5	18.3	14.9	15.2
Spain . . . . .	15.0	3.8	13.6	10.9	13.0
Germany . . . . .	8.8	...	...	16.3	8.7
Italian East Africa . . . . .	8.1	11.4	11.9	8.7	8.2
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	12.6	...	...	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	...	1.3	.1
TOTAL . . . . .	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS) . . . . .	607,300	420,800	446,200	621,000	472,400

The production of Indian salt in 1921 amounted to 1,377,000 tons as compared with 1,119,000 tons in 1920. The following table shows prices per 100 maunds at Calcutta month by month of Liverpool, Spanish, and Indian salt :—

	IMPORTED.		INDIAN.
	Liverpool (ex-duty)	Spanish (ex-duty)	Deshi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	R	R	R
April 1921	110	110	75
May "	110	122-8	75
June "	136	141	80
July "	160	155	95
August "	138	155	97-8
September "	143	146	100
October "	118	125	100
November "	101	101	100
December "	101	104	85
January 1922	104	94	85
February "	112	125	95
March "	108	125	85

**Other Articles.** • Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Gram, pulse, and flour	28	1,12	3,09	5	9,35
Coal, coke and patent fuel	11	24	13	30	5,85
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	2,17	2,22	5,81	5,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	1,59	1,89	3,74	3,21
Glass and glassware	1,95	1,25	2,00	3,38	2,22
Matches	90	1,65	2,05	1,67	2,04
Spices	1,73	2,41	2,27	1,91	1,93
Fruits and vegetables	1,13	93	1,90	1,68	1,68
Tobacco	75	2,15	2,02	2,96	1,65
Paints and painters' materials	82	1,27	1,31	1,95	1,24
Woollen manufactures	3,85	2,17	1,60	5,53	1,23
Wood and timber	87	1,00	1,58	1,49	1,15
Apparel	1,71	1,83	1,59	3,26	1,13
Soap	75	1,00	1,22	1,41	89
Haberdashery and millinery	1,60	1,07	97	3,02	63
Articles imported by post	2,44	4,96	3,94	7,13	4,10

A striking feature of the year was the large importation of wheat from Australia and the Pacific Coast of the United States amounting to 440,000 tons, valued at R9,14 lakhs. Notwithstanding the favourable monsoon of the previous year, the failure of the monsoon in 1920 resulted in a serious shortage of the Northern India wheat crop which necessitated not only the embargo on exports but also the stimulation of imports on Government and private account.

Importations of coal were abnormal, 1,489,000 tons as compared with 86,000 tons in 1920-21 and 532,000 tons in 1913-14. The bulk of this was imported at Bombay, which took 1,116,000 tons, and 209,000 tons were also imported at Rangoon. Pit-head prices of Indian coal tended to rise and at the same time there were sensational reductions of prices in the United Kingdom after the settlement of the coal strike. These reductions combined with very low freight rates enabled good quality Welsh coal to be delivered in Bombay at prices very little higher than Bengal coal and even in exceptional cases to undersell it. The latter was also hampered by transport difficulties between the collieries and the docks. Foreign coal began to be imported in large quantities from June onwards and reached a maximum in November. The following figures show the chief sources of supply and comparative figures for the previous year :—

	1920-21	1921-22
	(tons)	(tons)
United Kingdom	9,000	705,000
Natal	7,000	340,000
Portuguese East Africa	18,000	268,000
Australia	34,000	88,000
Japan	10,000	83,000

Instruments and apparatus consist chiefly of electrical (including telegraph and telephone) apparatus, exclusive, however, of electrical machinery, which is dealt with separately. The total value of electrical apparatus fell slightly from R4 18 lakhs in 1920-21 to R4,06 lakhs in 1921-22.



Of this total R2.81 lakhs came from the United Kingdom and R80 lakhs from the United States of America. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years :—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof . . . . .	21	40	55
„ wires and cables . . . . .	45	1,22	1,09
Telegraph and telephone instruments . . . . .	6	5	5
Electric lamps and parts thereof . . . . .	11	24	28
Batteries . . . . .	3	3	2
Carbons, electric (a) . . . . .	—	1	1
Accumulators (a) . . . . .	—	15	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches (a) . . . . .	—	31	30
Meters . . . . .	3	8	8
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus . . . . .	—	1	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone) . . . . .	6	5	13
Unenumerated . . . . .	60	1,63	1,46
TOTAL . . . . .	1,55	4,18	4,06

(a) Separately recorded from April 1920

The import of synthetic dyes increased from 10½ to 11½ million lbs but owing to lower prices the value fell from R3,36 lakhs to R2.92 lakhs. Imports of alizarine dyes increased from 4 to 6 million lbs, although their value increased only from R73 lakhs to R75 lakhs. Aniline dyes decreased from 7 to 6 million lbs and in value from R2,63 to R2,17 lakhs. The following statement shows the principal sources of supply with quantities and values during the last four years. It will be observed that Germany has increased her share of the dye-trade to a very considerable extent, partly at the expense of the United Kingdom but more particularly at the expense of the United States.

#### Imports of alizarine and aniline dyes.

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS				VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	lbs (1000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
From United Kingdom . . . . .	2,698	3,532	3,459	2,956	54	53	94	78
„ Germany . . . . .	...	90	3,653	5,830	...	1	1,17	1,38
„ United States . . . . .	875	1,918	2,013	744	51	55	76	27
„ Belgium . . . . .	...	41	392	372	...	1	13	7
„ Switzerland . . . . .	153	516	318	697	9	28	15	22
„ Other countries . . . . .	49	8	786	974	3	...	21	20
TOTAL . . . . .	3,775	6,125	10,621	11,593	1,17	1,38	3,36	2,92

The year opened with large stocks of cigarettes on hand and consumption falling. Duty was increased in March 1921 and imports decreased from 6¼ to 2¼ million lbs in quantity and from R2,56 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs in value --- an increase in the average value, however. The share of the United Kingdom decreased from 2,864,000 lbs to 2,300,000 lbs and in value from R1,35 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs. But the cheaper American cigarettes suffered very much more severely, importations from that source falling from R1,06 lakhs to R12 lakhs. And the share of the United Kingdom in this trade increased from 46 per cent to 84 per cent.

Imports of matches rose from 12 to 14 million gross in quantity and R1,67 to R2,04 lakhs in value. Japan still holds the first place with R1,85 lakhs, as compared with R17 lakhs from Sweden.

## CHAPTER III.

### Exports of Merchandise.

**Cotton.**—As a result of the previous year's slump in the textile trade cotton sowings were much reduced in America and Egypt. The American crop was estimated finally at 10,425 thousand bales (400 lbs) as compared with 16,800 thousand in 1920 and 14,276 thousand in 1919, and the Egyptian crop was estimated at 817 thousand bales as compared with 1,431 thousand in 1920 and 1,380 thousand in 1919. The Indian crop, on the other hand, increased by 24 per cent, from 3,600 thousand bales (400 lbs,) in 1920-21 to 4,479 thousand bales in 1921-22. The outstanding feature of the year in the world's cotton markets was that in 1921-22 consumption exceeded production to an even greater extent than production had exceeded consumption in 1920-21. Before the war consumption was normally about 26 million bales and in 1912-13 and 1913-14 had reached the high figure of 28 million bales. During the war it fell gradually to 22 millions and production contracted correspondingly. In 1919-20 consumption rose to 24 million bales but again in 1920-21 fell back to 21 million. Consequently in 1920-21 production, stimulated by the increased consumption of 1919-20, greatly exceeded that season's consumption, and the carry-over on August 1st 1921, was

estimated at the unprecedentedly high figure of 17 million bales. Total production in 1921-22 therefore shrank to the very low figure of 19 million bales. So far as information is available it seems as though consumption during the 1921-22 cotton season has reached the pre-war normal of 26 million bales, which is 7 million bales more than the season's production and will leave a carry-over of only 10 million bales, the normal pre-war figure. This improvement in demand led to a steady demand for Indian cotton at considerably higher prices than in 1920-21. The Liverpool quotation for Middling American at the beginning of April 1921 was 8.14d. It remained fairly steady at that figure till July and firmed up a little at the close of the season. On the 2nd September the new season opened at 11.70d. owing to anticipation of crop shortage in America and this rose to 15.56d. on the 4th October owing to the alarming under estimate of the American crop published by the Agricultural Bureau. As soon as fears of a serious shortage of American cotton were removed, prices fell sharply and Middling American stood at 11d. on December 2nd at which figure it remained fairly steady, the year closing with a quotation of 10.84d. on March 31st. The same major movements are traceable in Indian prices, but they were from time to time exaggerated or obscured by highly speculative trading in the Bombay market. On April 2nd F. G. Broach was quoted at R259 per candy (784 lbs.). The failure in the previous month of a large speculator to meet his obligations had caused a crisis necessitating the fixing of minimum prices and confidence was shaken for some time, but steady investment-buying followed by good enquiry from Europe and Japan eased the situation and prices rose steadily during May, June and July, whilst August, the last month of the cotton year, saw the highest prices of the season. An unsatisfactory feature of the 1920-21 season was the poor demand for staple cotton partly owing to mills having largely covered their requirements by the importation of American cotton but partly due also to the unsatisfactory quality of certain crops. Consequently margins narrowed and as the result of a 'squeeze' in the Fine Oomras contract at the end of the season that style was quoted at a premium above Broach. This reversal of the normal position was due to speculation rather than to legitimate trade demand. The carry-over at the beginning of the new season was heavy but was eased by the sale to the Continent of considerable quantities of low grade cotton. Forward trading in F. G. Broach opened on August 24th, 1921, at R365. Prices rose rapidly to R445 on September 1st and, following the adverse Bureau report on the American crop, rose to R630 on the 4th October—well above Liverpool parity. Demand then fell away and, in sympathy with the sharp fall in London and New York prices consequent upon receipt of markedly more favourable reports on the American crop, Indian prices slumped heavily and Broach futures stood at R476 on 1st November, a decline in excess of the fall in American prices. A steady export demand then sprang up and prices rapidly recovered, Broach futures standing at R535 on 30th December. Thence onwards prices fell steadily, mainly owing to the failure of an attempt to corner the December-January Oomras contract, and on February 8th Broach stood at R382. From that date prices rose steadily and closed on the 31st March at R465. The position of the cotton market at the end of the year was healthier than for some time past. Despite a large carry-over and a crop of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million bales with record arrivals into Bombay, a steady demand for export resulted in the season closing with only a normal stock of cotton in Bombay. During the season 1921-22 the premium for staple cotton was on the whole well maintained.

In November 1921 the transition of control of the Bombay cotton trade from the Cotton Contracts Board to the East India Cotton Association should have taken place, but as this could not be done effectively the Board was reconstituted and resumed control until the 31st May 1922. The East India Cotton Association as finally constituted, including the millowners' representatives, came into existence on July 20th, 1922. The Indian Central Cotton Committee, constituted at the end of March 1921, held its first meeting on July 17th and has since then been engaged in the promotion of measures for the improvement of Indian cotton growing and marketing.

Exports increased from 2,074 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 2,989 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of 2,407. Japan is always the principal consumer of Indian cotton and in the year under review 1,760 thousand bales went to that destination as compared with 939 in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 1,012. But, although the exports of Indian cotton to Japan increased considerably and India still supplies more than half of the cotton imported into Japan, two features of that trade are worthy of attention. Japan is making every effort to increase the amount of home-grown cotton available and the cotton output of Korea had increased in 1919 to 320 thousand bales from 150 thousand in 1916, from 1919 to 1921 the output remained steady, but it is estimated that the outturn in 1922 will be about 397 thousand bales, which is a further considerable increase and, from an Indian point of view, another disturbing feature is the steady increase in the importation into Japan of American cotton and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of total imports which India supplies, as may be seen from the following figures:—

*Imports of raw cotton into Japan.*  
(in thousand piculs).

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
Total . . . . .	6,702	6,201	7,019	7,839	8,758
From India . . . . .	4,004	4,144	3,575	4,195	4,407
From United States of America . . . . .	1,720	1,370	3,114	3,273	3,486
Percentage supplied by India . . . . .	60%	67%	45%	54%	50%

NOTE. — These figures relate to calendar years.

This increase in the Japanese consumption of long staple cotton is reflected also in the Chinese yarn market, where Japan now concentrates on counts 16 and upwards and has left the lower counts to competition between local and Indian yarns.

1921-22 was a bad season for the Chinese cotton crop, owing to adverse climatic conditions. This was particularly the case in the area from which the Shanghai mills draw their supplies. And consequently China increased her purchases of Indian cotton from 192 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 435 in 1921-22. These figures are striking when compared with the pre-war average of 55 thousand bales, and, at the same time, exports of cotton from China are steadily decreasing. This increased consumption is due mainly to the development of the cotton-spinning industry at Shanghai which is dealt with at greater length under the heading of cotton yarn. Continental purchases of Indian cotton fell from 825 thousand bales in 1920-21 to 715 in 1921-22. For fuller figures of exports reference is invited to Table No. 32. It will be noticed that Germany has regained her position as the largest consumer in Europe of

Indian cotton and is third to Japan and China. Before the war she was ordinarily the second largest consumer. The following statement shows monthly fluctuations in the total exports of Indian cotton during the last three years:—

*Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.*

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
April . . . . .	129,800	283,900	255,100
May . . . . .	106,400	282,800	295,400
June . . . . .	125,600	197,500	200,200
July . . . . .	196,700	124,100	181,600
August . . . . .	141,500	114,700	222,400
September . . . . .	210,200	115,900	208,100
October . . . . .	129,900	79,500	188,000
November . . . . .	176,600	121,300	186,300
December . . . . .	187,400	123,800	289,300
January . . . . .	328,900	169,700	335,800
February . . . . .	297,200	249,300	302,400
March . . . . .	368,400	211,400	324,700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,398,600</b>	<b>2,073,900</b>	<b>2,989,300</b>

**Cotton yarn.**—The cotton spinning industry had another prosperous year, as internal demand was strong enough to absorb not only larger imports but also the greater production of the Indian mills. The steady increase in production maintained since the armistice year was continued and, passing the pre-war figure, reached 692 million pounds as compared with 636 in 1919-20, 660 in 1920-21, and 683 in 1913-14. The unusual strength of the internal demand was due to the movement, largely political, in favour of the wearing of khaddar. The term "Khaddar" is strictly applicable only to cloth woven by hand from Indian hand-spun yarn, but the cloths which actually passed as "khaddar" varied from this to mill-made cloth of a low count and included cloth hand-woven from mill-made yarn. Exports to China, which were exceptionally low in 1920-21, decreased further. In this connection reference is invited to the figures in table No. 33-A and this striking fall in the consumption of Indian yarn by her chief customer calls for examination. Formerly Indian yarn had to compete in China mainly with Japanese yarn, but the striking expansion in recent years of the Chinese cotton-spinning industry has changed the character of the competition. Japan now ships practically nothing but counts 16 and upwards, while India specialises in counts 14 and lower. And in these counts it has to compete with the local product which enjoys the advantages of locally grown cotton, less expensive labour, and proximity to the market. Table No. 33-B shows that exports of higher counts have steadily decreased and in the Chinese market it is mainly in the lower counts, 10's and 12's, that Indian yarn continues to compete effectively. Imports from India of 20's, which were still considerable in 1920, were negligible in 1921. In short, the demand for the highest counts is met entirely from British and Japanese imports, the demand for medium counts is met by competition between Japanese imports and local production, and it is only in the low counts that Indian yarns still compete. The cotton-spinning industry which centres at Shanghai is steadily expanding and there are now 109 cotton mills in China, equipped with modern machinery, and the number of spindles in operation and in course of installation is 2,900,000 and of looms 13,600. Exports to other countries amounted to 19 million lbs, of these, exports to Egypt increased from 3·4 million lbs in 1920-21 to 4·7 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of 2·2; as in the previous year, the Straits Settlements and Siam together took approximately the same quantity as before the war; and Persia increased her offtake from 2·7 million lbs in 1920-21 to 3·3 in 1921-22, as compared with the pre-war average of two million lbs.

**Cotton piecegoods.**—Although most of the textile manufacturing centres of the world experienced an exceptional depression, the Indian textile industry had a prosperous year, even though the profits were less than in the previous year. The absence of serious labour troubles was an important factor, but the movement in favour of Indian-made goods which resulted in markedly reduced imports was the chief cause of the strength of the Indian mills during the year under review. Owing to the movement in favour of the wearing of unbleached cloth, the exports of greys fell sharply. But exports of coloured piecegoods increased considerably. The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the last three years as compared with 1913-14 figures are given below:—

	PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS					EXPORT			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth . . . . .	292·5	444·5	456·2	487·0	Shirtings . . . . .	2·2	8·6	5·7	2·4
Chaddars . . . . .	69·9	68·1	59·2	59·4	Chaddars and dhutis . . . . .	7·6	11·2	8·7	6·5
Dhutis . . . . .	284·8	337·6	340·1	455·6	T cloth and domestics . . . . .	21·6	31·1	25·0	9·4
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings . . . . .	128·9	122·4	97·4	84·1	Drills and jeans . . . . .	·8	1·5	·7	·4
Drills and jeans . . . . .	27·8	81·1	74·8	60·5	Other sorts . . . . .	12·2	24·6	10·1	6·6
Other sorts . . . . .	68·6	110·6	102·6	138·2					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>872·4</b>	<b>1,164·8</b>	<b>1,129·8</b>	<b>1,284·8</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44·2</b>	<b>77·0</b>	<b>50·2</b>	<b>25·2</b>
Coloured piece-goods . . . . .	291·0	475·7	451·0	446·8	Coloured piece-goods . . . . .	46·0	119·6	96·2	135·8
<b>TOTAL PIECE-GOODS</b>	<b>1,164·8</b>	<b>1,640·0</b>	<b>1,580·8</b>	<b>1,731·6</b>	<b>TOTAL PIECE-GOODS</b>	<b>89·2</b>	<b>196·6</b>	<b>146·4</b>	<b>161·0</b>

Exports to Turkey, Persia and Egypt increased from 53 to 66 million yards. Those to Singapore, Colombo and Aden fell from 53 to 47 million yards. Exports to East African ports decreased from 23 to nearly 22 million yards.

During the latter part of the war and after the armistice Italy had established a strong position in the piecegoods markets of Asiatic Turkey. Her exports to that area, however, fell sharply in 1921, and India took the bulk of that trade.

The export trade was, as usual, chiefly in Bombay hands, to the extent of 79 per cent of the total, as compared with 21 per cent from Madras,

The following table compares local production, imports, and exports, and deduces the balance available for local consumption. Stocks cannot, of course, be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the enormous markets and scattered demands. Nor should it be forgotten that the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. The decreased balance of 2,587 million yards available for local consumption was due solely to the serious fall in imports, which more than counterbalanced the increase in production. Comparison with the pre-war figure of 1,210 million yards shows that, although demand is certainly less, the general position is sound from the point of view of future trade.

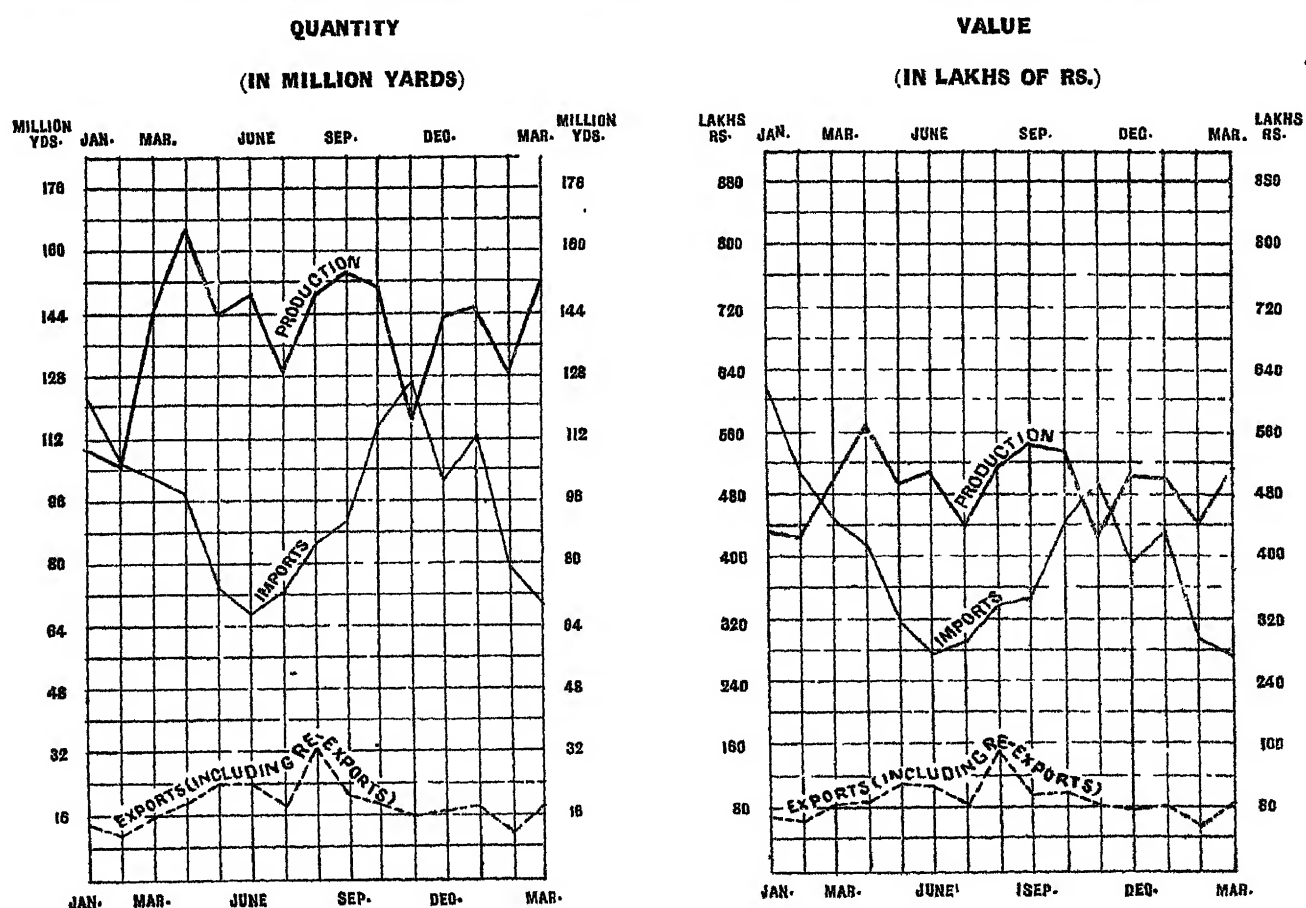
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production . . . . .	1,164.3	1,450.7	1,640.0	1,580.8	1,731.6
Imported goods . . . . .	3,197.1	1,122.0	1,080.7	1,509.7	1,089.8
<b>TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS</b>	<b>4,361.4</b>	<b>2,572.7</b>	<b>2,720.7</b>	<b>3,090.5</b>	<b>2,821.4</b>
Exported, Indian . . . . .	89.2	149.1	196.6	146.4	161.0
„ Foreign . . . . .	62.1	114.2	88.6	61.0	73.6
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>263.3</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>234.6</b>
<b>BALANCE AVAILABLE</b>	<b>4,210.1</b>	<b>2,309.4</b>	<b>2,435.5</b>	<b>2,883.1</b>	<b>2,586.8</b>

Local market rates are dictated very largely by the prices of imported goods. During 1920-21 the effect of declining prices in world's markets was largely discounted by falling exchange. The latter factor was not in operation in 1921-22 and prices of imported goods fell considerably. The following table compares the declared value per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past four years with those in 1913-14. The difference in price between imported goods and Indian mill-made goods was partly due to the fact that the boycott of foreign goods enabled Indian mills to maintain their prices above parity with imported grades.

	Imported					Indian piecegoods exported				
	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
Grey . . . . .	0 2 8	0 6 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 2 7	0 5 7	0 6 4	0 7 4	0 6 6
White . . . . .	0 2 11	0 7 4	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 7 1	0 7 1	0 9 11	0 9 1
Coloured . . . . .	0 3 5	0 8 4	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 9	0 5 0	0 7 8	0 7 7	0 8 7	0 7 7

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations both in quantity and value of the imports, exports, and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1921 to the end of the year under review.

### IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1921 TO MARCH 1922.



**Jute and Jute manufactures.**—The world demand for jute is based on its being the cheapest fibre available for bagging agricultural produce. And its consumption in any one year depends, therefore, on (a) the sum total of the agricultural crops of the world in that year and (b) the proportion of these crops which are consumed in areas different from the areas of production. The gradual growth of the bulk handling of wheat and other grains is to some extent reducing the annual demand for jute but there are various difficulties connected with bulk-handling which have up to the present time prevented its wide extension. In the year under review there were many actors which tended to reduce consumption. Central Europe could not afford to pay for the foodgrains of which she stood in need. In Russia not only are the railways disorganised but it is estimated that the number of horses is now little more than one tenth of the number before the war, so that the cultivator is unable to transport his produce to market. This, combined with the general political disquietude has resulted in each man's cultivating only just as much as will meet his domestic needs for the year. In Roumania the change in the system of land tenure, particularly the splitting up of large estates into small holdings has for the time being reduced exportable surpluses, but it is not likely to be long before the condition of the export trade becomes normal again. The demand from South America was very much reduced owing to the uncertain position of a number of the merchant firms and the consequent serious restriction of bank-credits. In these circumstances it is not surprising that shipments of both raw and manufactured jute were much reduced and correspondingly prices went well on the way towards pre-war levels. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped fell by 15 per cent while in value it was no less than 36 per cent below last year's figure. Attention is invited to tables Nos. 29 to 31-A which show the exports and local consumption of jute and the exports of bags and cloth. It is interesting to note in table No. 30 the gradual increase in the consumption of jute in Indian mills together with the increase in the proportion of local consumption to exports. This is also borne out by the following figures showing the exports of raw and manufactured jute in 1913-14 and 1921-22, from which it will be seen that in a year of such poor demand as 1921-22 the exports of manufactured goods exceeded those of 1913-14, whereas the exports of raw jute were less by 40 per cent:—

	1913-14	1921-22
Jute (in thousand tons) . . . . .	768	468
Bags (in millions) . . . . .	369	387
Cloth (in million yards) . . . . .	1,061	1,121

Owing to the low prices obtained for jute in the previous year, the large stocks on hand, and the high price of rice, cultivators sowed a much smaller area with jute than in the previous year, 1,518,000 acres in 1921-22 as against 2,509,000 acres in 1920-21. There was also a political movement in favour of the substitution of foodgrains for a crop which was primarily intended for export, but it is probable that the reduction was almost entirely due to the hard economic facts of the relative prices of jute and rice. The final forecast of the 1921 jute crop was 4,065,000\* bales or 32 per cent below the forecast of 1920, which in its turn had been 30 per cent below the estimate of the preceding year. These figures of acreage and of outturn were abnormally low. Reliable figures are not available for the years prior to 1892, but these are certainly the lowest on record since that year.

Exports declined slightly from 2,645,000 bales to 2,619,000 bales, a fall of one per cent, but their value, owing to the low prices ruling, fell by 14 per cent from R16½ crores to R14 crores.

First marks in Calcutta, which had stood at R66 per bale at the close of 1920-21, rose slightly in April and May but fell to R61 in June. In August, owing to reports of a serious shortage in the crop, prices firmed up and rose as high as R73 on the publication of the final estimates in September. Shortly afterwards however, owing to serious depreciation of her exchange, Germany withdrew from the market and prices fell as low as R50 in the latter part of November. From this point onwards they gradually improved, closing at R64 at the end of March.

The average consumption of the United Kingdom before the war was nearly 1,700,000 bales. But, with the development of the jute mill industry in India, the consumption has tended downwards. In 1919-20 she took 1,740,000 bales. This fell in 1920-21 to 762,000 bales and still further in the year under review to 508,000 bales. The chief consumer during the year was Germany, who took 807,000 bales as compared with 403,000 in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 920,000. France and Italy also took slightly larger quantities, but exports to the United States fell from 616,000 bales to 372,000.

Exports of bags and cloth followed the same course as exports of raw jute, and the mills continued throughout the year to work only four days a week. Table No. 31 gives the figures of exports separately for hessian and sacking under both bags and cloth, but as the figures for Hessians and sacking were not separately recorded before the war, detailed comparisons with that period are not possible. The total exports of gunny bags were 27 per cent less in number and 42 per cent less in value than 1920-21, but were 14 per cent greater than the pre-war average in number and 48 per cent greater in value. The United Kingdom took 30½ million bags as compared with 48 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 30½ millions. The consumption of South America in bags was strikingly small, less than 10 millions as compared with nearly 65 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of over 43 millions. North America took 55 millions as compared with 73 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 51½ millions. Increases were noticeable in the exports of sacking bags to Japan and Indo-China. The total exports of cloth were 1,120 million yards as compared with 1,353 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 969 millions. The corresponding values were R15,93 lakhs in 1921-22 as compared with R28,54 lakhs in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of R10,75 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 60 million yards as compared with 94½ millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 42 millions. North America took 863 million yards as compared with 974 millions in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 703 millions. The consumption of cloth by South America also fell, but not so strikingly as in the case of bags, exports to that area amounting to 154 million yards as compared with 220 million yards in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 184 millions.

In sympathy with raw jute, the prices of bags and cloth exhibited a downward tendency until the end of July. Prices then rose owing to fears of a shortage of the raw material. Bags remained fairly steady at the higher level of prices, but Hessians relapsed towards the end of 1921, owing to lack of demand from the United States and firmed up

\* Includes imports from Nepal.



again in the early months of 1922. The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and the two more important grades of hessians.—

Date	B TWILLS		HESSIANS, 10 0 Oz.		HESSIANS, 40 10 <sup>1</sup> Oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A	R A
5th April 1921 . . . . .	30 8	33 0	12 8	13 4	14 8	15 12
26th April 1921 . . . . .	30 8	32 8	12 4	12 12	14 0	15 4
31st May 1921 . . . . .	30 0	31 4	11 2	11 12	13 4	14 0
28th June 1921 . . . . .	31 12	33 8	11 14	12 4	13 14	14 8
26th July 1921 . . . . .	34 8	35 8	11 14	12 6	13 10	14 4
30th August 1921 . . . . .	37 8	38 4	12 4	12 8	14 6	15 0
27th September 1921 . . . . .	41 8	42 0	13 12	13 12	18 6	17 12
25th October 1921 . . . . .	38 0	38 8	12 0	12 6	15 0	15 4
29th November 1921 . . . . .	37 0	37 8	11 10	12 0	14 0	14 12
22nd December 1921 . . . . .	39 4	40 0	11 14	12 8	14 8	15 8
25th January 1922 . . . . .	38 8	39 0	11 12	12 8	14 12	15 8
22nd February 1922 . . . . .	37 8	37 8	11 8	12 4	14 12	15 8
29th March 1922 . . . . .	40 0	40 0	12 9	13 8	17 8	17 8

**Foodgrains and flour.**—It will be observed from chart No 2 that before the war foodgrains constituted the most important item in the export trade of India. As was remarked in last year's review, it was found necessary to continue the war-time control of foodstuffs, as war-conditions gave way to famine or semi-famine conditions. The important crops are wheat and rice which remained under control throughout, and, while other crops are each, comparatively speaking, insignificant from the point of view of export, continuance of control in their case was also considered necessary.

**RICE**—The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during 1913-14 1919-20, 1920-21 and 1921-22:—

*Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.*

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14 . . . . .	28,519	2,420	30
1919-20 . . . . .	32,028	618	34
1920-21 . . . . .	27,662	1,000	35
1921-22 . . . . .	33,211	1,366	39

Although the export of rice was still nominally controlled, licenses were freely granted during the early part of the year. When the system was introduced on 4th December 1920 the Government of India announced that if prices in Burma should rise beyond the control rate fixed in 1920, namely, R180 per 100 baskets of paddy, they reserved to themselves power to reimpose full control. Owing to the general depression of the world's markets prices of paddy and Large Mills quality rice at Rangoon on 1st April were R177-8-0 and R422-8-0. From this time onwards, until stocks became exhausted in September-October, prices rose steadily. And the markets were controlled not so much by foreign demand as by speculators gambling on the ultimate complete removal of control. Paddy reached its highest price of R260 on 7th October after which it fell again to R185 firming up towards the end of the year and closing on 31st March at R195 to R200. Large Mills quality rice similarly rose from R422-8-0 at the beginning of April to R635 on 23rd September, from which it fell to R360 in January firming up towards the end of the year and closed on 31st March at R495. This rise in price in the first quarter of 1922 was mainly due to steady German buying. All control over exports from Burma was removed in December 1921 and over exports from India from the 1st of April 1922. The slackness of world-demand for rice when control was finally removed prevented any jump in prices resulting herefrom. The chief feature of the year was a strong German demand and this was the chief cause of the increase in the export figures. Exports of rice flour and ground rice were, as in the previous year, practically nil.

WHEAT.—The attention of the reader was drawn in chapter II to the shortage of the Northern India wheat crop which necessitated the embargo on exports. The following table gives the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last three years and the pre-war year:—

*Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.*

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14 . . . . .	8,367	1,202
1919-20 . . . . .	10,122	9
1920-21 . . . . .	6,706	238
1921-22 . . . . .	9,817	81

Exports of wheat receded from 237,700 tons valued at R4,10 lakhs to 80,800 tons valued at R1,47 lakhs in 1921-22. As stated in last year's review, the Government of India sanctioned the export of 400,000 tons of wheat to Europe, but only 229,100 tons were exported up to 31st March 1921, and of the remainder 72,400 tons were exported to Europe during the year under report. In addition 8,400 tons were shipped under licenses to other destinations, principally to destinations on the Persian Gulf. Of these exports the United Kingdom took 30,000 tons, and 42,400 tons went to other European countries. The bulk of the crop was either consumed locally or went to augment local stocks. As an additional incentive to the importation of wheat the export of fine flour, excluding atta, was allowed up to 50 per cent of the quantity of wheat imported, as a result of which exports of wheat flour improved slightly from 61,000 tons in 1920-21 to 64,000 tons in 1921-22. Of these exports 14,000 tons went to Egypt and 9,500 tons to Ceylon.

Tea.—In 1920-21 tea had experienced a most disastrous slump. Large stocks in the consuming markets and heavy production of inferior grades early in the season, combined with a complete absence of demand from Russia, made supplies considerably in excess of demand. This position resulted naturally in falling prices. And in addition, owing to the continuous fall in exchange (from 2s. 0½d. for six months' sight bills on London to 1s. 4½d.), Calcutta shippers who had sent tea to London for auction sale and had drawn usance bills in India against the estimated realisations had been forced, during the latter part of the year, to meet the excess of their drawings over actual realisations at a rate of exchange considerably below that prevailing at the time the tea had been sold.

In the year under review the tea trade made a great recovery. It was realised early in the season that, in order to meet the lessened demand due both to the absence of Russian buyers from the market and to the stocks of old tea not yet absorbed, a short crop was of paramount importance. And the total absence of demand for the low grades, which had been produced to excess owing to the system of pooling during the war, led to much greater attention being paid to quality, both in the processes of manufacture and by finer plucking in the gardens. By general agreement plucking was very fine until the end of July. The crop then showed a decrease of forty-one million lbs from the figure of the previous year and prices were well on the upward grade. Rather freer plucking was then resorted to in a number of gardens, but adverse climatic conditions retarded growth, thus reducing quantity and maintaining quality, and shortage of labour automatically restricted the amount plucked. Consequently the general range of qualities was exceptionally high, particularly in the case of common tea from Cachar and Sylhet, and quantities were low, a combination of circumstances which resulted in strong demand at steadily rising prices. The position of the trade was assisted also by a lower and more stable exchange throughout the year and a continuous fall in freight rates from £3 15s. in April 1921 to £2 11s. 3d. in March 1922. Consequently in spite of a very short crop and correspondingly high cost of production, nearly all gardens showed a profit on the year's working, some paid dividends and most were able to wipe out previous deficits. For the first time for many years the crop was sold in eight months, practically the whole of it being brought to auction by the middle of February. And the year closed with no stocks of unsold tea in India as compared with forty million lbs in the previous year, and about 223 million lbs, enough for seven months' consumption in the United Kingdom as compared with 230 in the previous year. The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. show the monthly returns in million lbs for the past five years and the monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with those of 1920:—

	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917
April-May . . . . .	23½	38½	26	36	31½
June . . . . .	27½	42½	34½	40½	41½
July . . . . .	41½	52½	48½	54½	53½
August . . . . .	47½	59½	63½	62½	63½
September . . . . .	46½	53	68½	59½	62½
October . . . . .	37	47	57½	55½	53½
November . . . . .	17½	20½	36½	28½	35½
December . . . . .	6½	5	17	9	13½
TOTAL . . . . .	247½	318½	351½	346½	355

	Per cent
April-May . . . . .	—38.49
June . . . . .	—34.63
July . . . . .	—21.83
August . . . . .	—19.81
September . . . . .	—11.58
October . . . . .	—21.35
November . . . . .	—16.74
December . . . . .	+30.72

The output of tea-gardens in Java and Sumatra was also reduced by 39 per cent, from 114 million lbs in 1920 to 70 million lbs in 1921; and the Ceylon gardens reduced their output, shipments falling by about 20 million lbs. It has been estimated that the world's supplies of tea in 1921 were about 209 million lbs below a normal year's supply which is rather more than Russia's estimated pre-war normal consumption of about 180 million lbs.

Assam contributes between one-half and two-thirds of the total Indian output. Of the remainder Northern India (excluding Assam) produces rather more than twice as much as Southern India. The statement below shows how the industry has developed during the past 16 years :—

	1905	1915	1919	1920	1921
<b>Acreage</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Assam . . . . .	339,200	382,800	411,900	420,200	417,800
Rest of Northern India . . . . .	153,500	181,300	192,800	193,800	199,900
Southern India . . . . .	33,800	68,000	85,400	88,400	91,400
Burma . . . . .	1,500	2,800	1,700	1,700	(b)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>528,000</b>	<b>634,900</b>	<b>691,800</b>	<b>704,100</b>	<b>709,100</b>
<b>Production</b>	<b>lbs (1,000)</b>	<b>lbs (1,000)</b>	<b>lbs (1,000)</b>	<b>lbs (1,000)</b>	<b>lbs (1,000)</b>
Assam . . . . .	151,905	245,752	239,133	234,314	181,503
Rest of Northern India . . . . .	57,478	94,693	103,779	75,237 (a)	61,362
Southern India . . . . .	11,910	31,610	34,005	35,655	31,399
Burma . . . . .	107	146	139	134	(b)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>221,400</b>	<b>372,203</b>	<b>377,056</b>	<b>345,340</b>	<b>274,264</b>

(a) Excludes the production in the Tripura State (Bengal) for which information is not available.

(b) Discontinued.

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

*Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.*

	1905-06	1915-16	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)
From Northern India . . . . .	199,768	301,429	342,256	251,508	284,378
From Southern India . . . . .	14,399	37,035	36,901	34,238	29,493
From Burma . . . . .	57	6	8	6	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214,224</b>	<b>338,470</b>	<b>379,165</b>	<b>285,752</b>	<b>313,878</b>

A comparison of the figures for production and export will show to what extent Indian tea is dependent on foreign demand.

The season opened with common tea fetching prices distinctly below the cost of production and only really good class teas commanding a ready sale. The average price in the sale of 5th April was 4 annas 8 pies per pound. This fell as low as 3 annas 4 pies in the sale of 10th May. From that point onwards the average price steadily improved, reaching the high figure of 13 annas 3 pies in the sale of 17th January 1922. Cachar and Sylhet sold at the low figure of 1 anna 9 pies in the sale of 31st May, from which point it rose steadily to 9 annas 6 pies in January and February and closed in March at 8 annas 3 pies. In London, correspondingly, good Pekoe Souchong rose from 6d. a lb. in April to 1s. 0½d. in December, closing in March at about 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb. Broken orange Pekoe, which throughout the slump had fetched very much better prices, opened at 2s. 1d. in April, touched 2s. 10d. in December, and fell back to 2s. 8½d. in March. A feature of the year was the strong demand for Broken grades, particularly Fannings. And, consequently, a far lower percentage of leaf grades was produced than usual, and the Pekoe Souchong grade has, in some gardens, been entirely eliminated from manufacture.

The United Kingdom took 269 million lbs as compared with 249 million lbs in the previous year and a pre-war average of 194 million lbs. Canada, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, and the Cape of Good Hope also increased their consumption as compared with last year. The United States took 8 million lbs as compared with 3 million in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 2½ million lbs. Exports to Asiatic Turkey, Persia and other countries on the Gulf were very much reduced.

The extent to which India has been able to meet competition in her chief countries of consumption will be seen from table No. 63. It will be noticed that the percentage of India's share of total imports has improved in the case of the United Kingdom to 64 per cent as compared with 58 per cent in 1920 and a pre-war average of 54 per cent. In the case of France it has improved to 18·3½ per cent as compared with 15·8 per cent last year and before the war.



China is the chief supplier of tea to that market. In Canada she has reached the high percentage of 60·7. In the United States of America she has improved her position to 13·3 per cent as compared with 7·8 per cent last year and 1·8 per cent before the war. In Australia and New Zealand she has improved her position slightly from 17·8 per cent last year to 18·1 per cent which is still, however, below her pre-war average of 21·9 per cent. Australia and New Zealand are consuming about the same quantity of Indian tea as before, but their total consumption has increased and the lion's share of the increase has gone to Java.

It is difficult to estimate the quantity of tea retained for consumption in this country. A rough estimate arrived at by deducting the net exports and carry-over from production *plus* carry-over from the previous year gives a balance of 31 million lbs consumed in India in 1921-22 as compared with 44 million lbs in 1920-21 and 22 million lbs in 1913-14.

**Oilseeds.**—Linseed, rape and sesamum have always bulked largely in Indian export trade. Of recent years groundnut, cotton-seed, castor-seed and copra have steadily increased in importance. The bulk of the oilseed crops are harvested towards the end of one financial year and marketed in the following year. During the war considerable attention was concentrated on the dietetic value of vegetable oils and the demand for them increased greatly. But, at the same time, a strong competitor, namely West African palm kernels, was brought to the fore and also other sources of supply of oilseeds were developed. Table No. 63 shows pre-war and post-war imports of palm kernels into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. It will be seen that the United Kingdom consumption increased from nil in 1913 to 304,000 tons in 1919 and 239,000 tons in 1921. French consumption increased from 3,000 tons in 1913 to 60,000 tons in 1919 and 17,000 tons in 1921, while Belgium consumption increased from 4,000 tons in 1913 to 38,000 tons in 1921. Another factor of importance in considering oilseeds is the percentage of oil-content in each relatively to the price. Copra contains approximately 60 to 70 per cent of oil; groundnut and palm kernel about 13 to 15 per cent; linseed, rape seed and sesamum about 35 to 45 per cent, and Indian cotton seed about 13 per cent. The direct competitors as edible oils are copra, groundnut, palm kernel, rape and sesamum, and the higher oil-contents of groundnut and palm kernel explain their increased consumption during recent years in preference to rapeseed and sesamum. 1920-21 was a poor year for Indian oilseeds and it was anticipated that the year under review would have shown a marked improvement. Apart from groundnut, however, the limited purchasing power of the European consuming countries prevented the marked recovery which might reasonably have been anticipated. Figures of exports are shown in tables Nos. 36-A, B and C.

**LINSEED.**—The depression in the British oilseed crushing industry and the bumper crop in the Argentine combined to reduce exports from the previous year's low figure of 188,000 tons to 174,000 in the year under review, a figure which is less than half the pre-war average. The sharp fall in the London price of linseed during 1920-21 led to restricted sowings in that cold weather and an outturn of 270,000 tons as compared with 419,000 tons in the previous year. The United Kingdom took 83,000 tons only as compared with 136,000 tons in the previous year. But the Continent increased their consumption from 39,092 tons in 1920-21 to 77,184 tons in 1921-22, the increase being most marked in the cases of France and Italy. For some years past linseed markets of the world have been dominated by the Argentine, as will be seen from table No. 63 which shows the percentage which comes from India of the linseed imported during recent years and pre-war year into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia. America grows a considerable quantity of linseed, but consumes it herself, as also the surplus production of Canada and a considerable quantity from the Argentine.

The price of Indian linseed depends naturally on the available supplies of Argentine linseed or the prospects of that crop. In Calcutta the price on 1st April was R7-12 per maund. During June and July the price was forced up rapidly by strong bull operations in the London and Indian markets, based upon unfavourable reports on the Argentine crop. These reports turned out to be incorrect or exaggerated, the bull operators proceeded to unload, and London prices fell from £24 per ton on 30th July to £16-10s. per ton on 22nd October, and correspondingly the price in Calcutta fell from R11-12 per maund on 22nd July to R7-12 per maund on 28th October. From this point the price gradually firmed up and closed on March 31st at R9-7 per maund.

**RAPESEED.**—Exports fell from 184,000 tons to 134,000, and the average value fell from R288 per ton to R237 per ton. The bulk of the export is from Karachi with also an appreciable quantity from Bombay. The chief factor in the fall was that Belgium which had taken 120,000 tons in 1920-21 took only 46,000 tons in the year under review. India holds a dominant position in the world's market for rapeseed, her chief competitors being Roumania and South Russia. Table No. 63 shows the percentages which India has supplied of the imports of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, France and Italy.

**SESAMUM** is the oilseed crop in which India is experiencing most serious competition—from Chinese sesamum, from West African palm kernels, and from the gradual tendency to replace sesamum by groundnut in the soap-making industry. Exports in 1921-22 were 31,000 tons as compared with the very low figure of 12,000 in 1920-21, but both compare badly with the pre-war average of 119,000 tons. Table No. 63 shows figures of imports of sesamum into France and Italy and the figures for France show strikingly the growth of Chinese competition.

**GROUNDNUT.**—Groundnut exports showed a considerable increase from 104,000 tons in 1920-21 to 236,000 tons in 1921-22, the major part of it being due to France's increasing her imports of Indian groundnuts from 39,000 tons in 1920-21 to 149,000 tons in 1921-22. The latter figure is still less than the pre-war average of French imports of Indian groundnuts, namely 169,000 tons, but, in view of the serious competition in that market of groundnuts from Senegal, it is quite a satisfactory figure. Groundnuts from Senegal and other parts of West Africa have the great advantage that they can be exported in shell and so reach the consumer in better condition. Almost all groundnuts exported from India are sent shelled, owing to high freight charges. France has always been the chief consumer of Indian groundnuts, but during the war and subsequently she has been steadily developing the West African sources of supply as will be seen from Table No. 63.

Indian groundnut prices are closely related to Marseilles quotations. Ordinary groundnuts in Madras opened at the beginning of April at R39-8 per candy corresponding to the Marseilles quotation of 75 francs per 100 kilos. This price then firmed up sharply in Madras and was steady during the next three months at about R55 to R60. A strong demand in August, September and October forced prices up and Madras ordinary fetched R83 per candy on 17th August, after which the price steadied again and stood at the former rate for the rest of the year.

**CASTOR SEED.**—The United Kingdom is normally the chief consumer of Indian castor seed. Exports in 1921-22 were 49,000 tons as compared with 16,000 tons in 1920-21, the increase being largely due to an exceptional demand

from America, which took 21,000 tons as compared with 1,000 tons in the previous year. Total exports were, however, still considerably less than half the pre-war average, as will be seen from table No. 36-A.

For prices during the year of other oilseeds a reference is invited to table No. 50.

**Hides and Skins.**—The export trade in raw hides and skins had sunk to the very low figure of 31,000 tons in 1920-21. It improved in the year under review to 48,000 tons but at the expense of serious reductions in prices, as a result of which the value of these exports only increased from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 35.98 lakhs. There had been abnormally heavy shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States in 1919-20 which resulted in those markets being heavily overstocked, and the slump which began in the spring of 1920 continued until the autumn of 1921. The United Kingdom remained in an overstocked condition throughout the year under review, but the United States, although they reduced their takings of hides to a negligible figure, very considerably increased their consumption of skins.

Exports of cow hides to the United Kingdom fell from 2,000 tons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs to 1,000 tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs. Exports to the United States fell from 2,000 tons valued at Rs. 34 lakhs to 17 tons valued at a quarter of a lakh. Germany resumed her pre-war importance as a consumer of Indian cow hides, nearly one-half of the exports going to that destination; the actual figures were 3,157 tons valued at Rs. 33 lakhs in 1920-21 and 10,862 tons valued at Rs. 84 lakhs in 1921-22. Spain and Italy also considerably increased their consumption from 1,383 tons and 2,957 tons, respectively, in 1920-21 to 2,912 tons and 4,600 tons in 1921-22. The exports of cow hides in 1913-14 to Germany, Spain, and Italy were 17,800 tons, 2,100 tons, and 4,600 tons. Austria and Hungary, which took 7,000 tons in 1913-14, took only 12 tons in 1921-22.

Exports of buffalo hides fell from 3,300 tons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs to 2,300 tons valued at Rs. 12 lakhs as compared with 17,000 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs in 1913-14. Of these exports 848 tons went to the United Kingdom and 677 tons to Germany.

The exports of goat skins increased from 10,382 tons valued at Rs. 3.01 lakhs to 21,689 tons valued at Rs. 4.10 lakhs. Of these the lion's share went to the United States, which took 16,672 tons valued at Rs. 3.20 lakhs as compared with 6,902 tons valued at Rs. 1.99 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 2,306 tons valued at Rs. 64 lakhs to 1,941 tons valued at Rs. 24 lakhs. The quantity taken by the Netherlands increased from 383 tons to 1,480 tons. France and Canada also increased their takings.

Exports of sheep skins fell from 1,319 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs to 414 tons valued at Rs. 5½ lakhs. Of this quantity the United States took 291 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom fell from 360 tons to 46 tons only.

Table No. 50 shows the quotations for hides and goat skins in the Calcutta market during the last two years and in 1913-14. It will be observed that the prices of both cow and buffalo hides were considerably below those of the pre-war year. Eighty-three per cent of the cow hides were exported from Bengal and 8.3 and 8 per cent from Sind and Burma. Forty-five per cent of the goat skins were exported from Bengal, 26 per cent from Bombay, 16 per cent from Sind, and 13 per cent from Madras. Fuller details of quantities, values and destinations will be found in tables Nos. 7 and 42.

The trade in tanned hides and skins similarly remained depressed during the year under review, but recovered to the extent of an export of 10,300 tons valued at Rs. 3.92 lakhs as compared with 6,700 tons valued at Rs. 3.17 lakhs in 1920-21. The following statement gives the details :—

	QUANTITIES.				VALUE.			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned cow hides . . . . .	7,900	21,600	3,500	5,500	1.47	7.16	98	1.30
„ Buffalo hides . . . . .	800	1,800	300	500	11	41	5	8
„ other hides . . . . .	..	700	300	300	..	31	12	8
„ Goat skins . . . . .	3,700	1,500	800	1,200	1.61	1.73	73	83
„ Sheep skins . . . . .	2,500	3,300	1,800	2,800	96	2.93	1.27	1.57
„ other skins . . . . .	300	..	..	..	7	1	2	6
<b>TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED .</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>12.55</b>	<b>3.17</b>	<b>3.92</b>

The bulk of both tanned hides and tanned skins went to the United Kingdom, who increased her consumption from 3,500 tons of hides to 5,200 tons, and from 1,800 tons of skins to 2,500 tons.

The export duty on raw hides and skins remained at 15 per cent, with a rebate of 10 per cent in the case of hides and skins tanned within the Empire.

**Lac.**—The exports of lac increased from 309,000 cwts to 435,000 cwts, the highest total recorded since 1909-10, but prices fell considerably and the total value increased only from R7,58 lakhs to R7,92 lakhs. The bulk of these shipments went as usual to the United States of America, which took 263,000 cwts as compared with 221,000 cwts in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 183,000 cwts. The United Kingdom came second, taking 89,000 cwts as compared with 57,000 cwts in 1920-21 and a pre-war average of 108,000 cwts. Shellac prices have always been liable to violent fluctuations of price. T. N. shellac in the Calcutta market stood at R100 per maund at the end of March 1921, during April the price rose to R130 and during the early part of May it rose rapidly to R175, owing mainly to speculation based upon the report of a small Baisakhi crop. The price then fell reaching R105 by the end of June, after which it rose fairly steadily until the middle of November, when it touched R165. It then fell again to R147 at the end of December, after which it improved considerably during the first quarter of 1922 and closed at R198 at the end of March, the highest price reached during the year.

Exports of raw wool improved from 23 million lbs, the very low figure of 1920-21, to 32 million lbs in 1921-22. The value increased, however, only from R2,26 lakhs to R2,54 lakhs. Between one-third and one-half of the wool exported from India comes from beyond her land frontier, chiefly from Afghanistan and Tibet. The following table shows comparative figures of export by sea and import by land :—

	Imports by land	Exports by sea, including re-exports.
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1912-13 . . . . .	193'	602
1913-14 . . . . .	221	528
1919-20 . . . . .	203	467
1920-21 . . . . .	190	286
1921-22 . . . . .	135	420

The export trade is almost equally divided between Bombay and Karachi, exports from other ports being negligible. The United Kingdom takes almost the whole of India's exports of wool, chiefly for the carpet trade, and the following table shows the quantities which she imports from India and other sources :—

*Imports of wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).*

	(In million pounds)				
	1912	1913	1919	1920	1921
Australia . . . . .	285	265	588	509	308
New Zealand . . . . .	184	181	254	154	148
South Africa . . . . .	121	133	81	58	162
Argentina . . . . .	56	55	22	44	49
India . . . . .	55	55	63	42	35
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>807</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>761</b>
Percentage of India's share . . . . .	7	7	6	5	5

During and since the war India has increased her woollen manufactures, particularly the carpet and rug industry. As compared with exports of carpets and rugs to the weight of 1½ million lbs in 1913-14, she exported nearly 3 million lbs in 1920-21 valued at R80 lakhs and the same quantity in 1921-22, valued, however, at only R69 lakhs. Consignments of carpets were, as usual, chiefly to the United Kingdom. Exports to America which had risen from a value of R1 lakh in 1918-19 to nearly R13 lakhs in 1920-21 declined to R12 lakhs in 1921-22. Exports to Australia and New Zealand which had reached the high figure of R104 lakhs in 1920-21 fell to R14 lakhs in 1921-22.

Exports of ores decreased from 824,000 tons in 1920-21 to 549,000 tons in 1921-22. Manganese ore declined from 780,000 to 519,000 tons, the average pre-war figure being about 600,000 tons. The decline was due mainly to stagnation in the iron and steel industries of the United Kingdom and the United States, which markets were overstocked with manganese. Exports to these destinations fell from 331,000 tons and 170,000 tons, respectively, in 1920-21 to 75,000 tons and 28,000 tons in 1921-22. On the other hand, exports to Germany increased from 1,500 tons to 17,000 tons, to the Netherlands from 8,000 tons to 35,000 tons, to Belgium from 171,000 tons to 260,000 tons, and to France from 81,000 tons to 24,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands re-export to Germany about one-third of their imports. France also re-exports a certain amount. Altogether the Continent took 80 per cent of the total exports. The falling-off of the United States demand was due to the fact that exports from Brazil together with her own supplies sufficed for her reduced steel production. The wolfram industry suffered seriously from the prevailing depression, exports amounting only to 461 tons as compared with 2,251 tons in 1920-21 and 3,580 tons in 1919-20. The bulk of the exports went to the Straits Settlements, the share of the United Kingdom falling from 2,027 tons to 70 tons, owing to there being large stocks of this ore in that and other European markets. Exports of chrome iron ore increased from 10,700 in 1919-20 to 37,000 tons in 1920-21 and again fell to 24,000 tons in 1921-22. Exports of pig iron increased from 48,000 tons in 1920-21 to 60,000 tons in 1921-22, chiefly to Japan; and of pig lead from 491,000 cwts in 1920-21 to 633,000 cwts in 1921-22. As instances of the development of metal industries in India the Tata Iron and Steel Works and the Bengal Iron Works increased their output from 828,000 tons to 860,000 tons. The increase in exports of lead was due to increased production by the Burma Mining Company, Limited.

The exports of opium on private account decreased during the year from 7,660 chests (11,249 cwts) worth R2,53 lakhs to 6,081 (8,937 cwts) valued at R2,05 lakhs. Java took 2,250 chests, Siam 1,500 chests, Indo-China 1,600, Japan 100 and Hongkong 315 chests. Shipments on Government account were 2,854 chests (6,260 cwts) valued at R87 lakhs.

Exports of rubber were 11 million lbs as against 14 millions in 1920-21. The area tapped fell from 69,000 acres to 61,000 acres and the yield from 14 million lbs to 9 million lbs. The value of the exports fell by one-half, owing to the world-wide slump in rubber prices. The United Kingdom absorbed 63 per cent, Ceylon 21 per cent, and the United States of America 9 per cent. Madras had nearly 62 per cent of the trade and Burma 38 per cent.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the heavy importations of coal in the year under review. Before the war India exported, on the average, rather over 800,000 tons of coal per year. In 1919-20 she exported 681,000 tons. This rose in 1920-21 to 1,144,000 tons but declined in the year under review to the low figure of 115,000 tons, despite an increase in production in this country from 17,962,000 in 1920 to 19,303,000 tons in 1921.

The coffee crop of 1920-21 was estimated at about 22 million lbs on an area of 126,000 acres. In 1921-22 the estimated yield was 21 million lbs on an area of 127,000 acres. Exports increased from 233,000 cwts to 235,000 cwts in 1921-22, but the value decreased from R1,43 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs. France took 81,000 cwts as compared with 42,000 cwts in the previous year, but exports to the United Kingdom fell from 100,000 cwts to 85,000 cwts. Shipments to Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Ceylon were very much reduced. The Netherlands took 11,000 cwts as compared with 100 cwts in 1920-21, and the takings of Australia, Germany and Italy also increased.

The shipments of manures declined from R,128 lakhs in 1920-21 to R1,17 lakhs in 1921-22, due to decreased exports of bones and fish manures and guano. Shipments of bones and bonemeal decreased from R100 lakhs to R92 lakhs—of which crushed bones were responsible for R37 lakhs and bonemeal R55 lakhs. Exports of manures to Japan were R29 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1920-21. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to R16 lakhs. Belgium, France, Ceylon and the United States of America decreased their share.

The exports of paraffin wax increased to 28,000 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs from 25,000 tons, valued at R1,12 lakhs in 1920-21, 97 per cent of the exports being from Burma. Exports to the United Kingdom were 4,400 tons, Italy 4,800 tons, China 2,600 tons, Japan 6,300 tons the United States of America 900 tons and Australia including New Zealand 2,100 tons.

Bran and pollards remained stationary at 176,000 tons. The United Kingdom took 52 per cent and the Straits Settlements 25 per cent as against 33 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively, in 1920-21. Germany imported 28,000 tons as against 1,400 tons in the preceding year.

There was an increase in the exports of dyes from R1,10 lakhs in 1920-21 to R1,32 lakhs in 1921-22. Indigo accounted for an increase of R10 lakhs and myrobalans R18 lakhs. 12,400 cwts of indigo were exported, mainly to Japan (7,200 cwts), Egypt (2,000 cwts), Persia (1,400 cwts), and the United Kingdom (600 cwts). Japan and Egypt increased their demands by 23 and 42 per cent respectively. The season was on the whole favourable, and the total yield in India during the year was estimated at 61,300 cwts showing an increase of nearly 41 per cent over 1920-21. The cess on indigo exports yielded R17,000. Myrobalans exports increased from 39,600 tons in 1920-21 to 61,900 tons in 1921-22, of which the United Kingdom took 18,000 tons, and the United States of America 13,500 tons as against 16,000 tons and 14,700 tons respectively, in 1920-21. The exports of myrobalan extracts amounted to 2,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs and of tanning barks to 240 tons worth R1 lakh.

Lakhs. Exports declined by about 60 per cent both in quantity and value to 16,000 cubic tons valued at Rs 10 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 6,000 cubic tons (35 per cent) of the total. The shipments to Ceylon amounted to 1,600 cubic tons as against 3,000 cubic tons in the preceding year. Cape of Good Hope took 2,000 cubic tons. Natal 1,000 cubic tons, with Australia and Germany 500 cubic tons each.

The shipment of rice increased to 2,10,000 cwt. valued at Rs 1 lakhs from 71,000 cwt. worth Rs 101 lakhs in 1920-21. The United Kingdom took 16,500 cwt. or 61 per cent of the total as against 11,100 cwt. in the preceding year. The United States came next with 9,700 cwt. as against 26,700 cwt. followed by Germany with 1,700 cwt.

Exports of manufactured commodities declined to 28,000 tons valued at Rs 92 lakhs from 30,000 tons valued at Rs 99 lakhs in 1920-21. Nearly a third went to the United Kingdom and there were increases in the exports to Germany, Italy and the Netherlands and decreases to Belgium, France and the United States of America.

The exports of raw hemp declined by 37 per cent in quantity to 256,000 cwt. valued at Rs 39 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 92,000 cwt. or 36 per cent of the total as against 201,000 cwt. in the preceding year. The shipments to Belgium decreased to 52,000 cwt. from 121,000 cwt. and to Italy to only 900 cwt. as against 18,000 cwt. in 1920-21. There were increased exports to Germany (38,900 cwt.), France (29,300 cwt.), the Netherlands (7,000 cwt.) and the United States of America (13,500 cwt.). Nearly 77 per cent of the exports were from Bengal.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco were stationary at 23 million lbs. The United Kingdom took 3 million lbs. as against 1½ million. France 2 million lbs. as against 362,000 lbs. and the Netherlands 1,360,000 lbs. as against 311,000 lbs. in 1920-21. Aden and Hongkong reduced their demands and took 1½ and 6½ million lbs. respectively as against 6 and 9 million lbs. in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements took nearly 5 million lbs.

The shipments of saltpetre declined to 235,000 cwt. valued at Rs 11 lakhs from 389,700 cwt. valued at Rs 71 lakhs in 1920-21. There was a decrease of 40 per cent in quantity and of 12 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 87,000 cwt. as against 111,000 cwt., Ceylon 15,000 cwt., Hongkong 31,000 cwt., Mauritius 30,000 cwt. and the United States of America 9,000 cwt.

### Articles by post.

Articles imported by the parcel post only are included under this head. Under imports the value decreased by Rs 04 lakhs to Rs 1,10 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom was 76 per cent and that of Egypt 7 per cent, Japan 3 per cent, Ceylon 1 per cent and the Straits over 1 per cent. The value of articles exported by post increased by 16 per cent to Rs 3,10 lakhs. 53 per cent of the export were destined for the United Kingdom, 9 for the Straits, 11 per cent for Ceylon, 5 per cent for China including Hongkong and 9 per cent for France.

### Re-exports.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported from India amounted to Rs 14 crores as against Rs 18 crores in 1920-21 and Rs 1½ crores in the pre-war year. The re-exports of sugar 16 D. S. and above decreased in the year under review to 32,600 tons, valued at Rs 1,70 lakhs from 72,600 tons worth Rs 6,17 lakhs in 1920-21. This was mainly due to there being no re-exports to the United States of America as against 30,000 tons in the preceding year. There were also reduced re-exports to Asiatic Turkey and Mesopotamia (7,000 tons), Persia (6,100 tons) and Egypt (300 tons), while Bahrein Islands, Ceylon and Arabia took more.

Twist and Yarn increased by 71 per cent to 569,000 lbs., China and Japan being mainly responsible for the increase. Cotton piecegoods also rose by 12½ million yards or 21 per cent to 71 million yards valued at Rs 3,62 lakhs. Aden took 18 million yards as against 16 millions and Arabia 10½ million yards as against 6½ million yards. Persia reduced her demands by 3 million yards and took 8 millions. Re-exports of raw wool increased to 15 million lbs. worth Rs 96 lakhs from 9 million lbs. valued at Rs 77 lakhs in 1920-21, the United Kingdom being mainly responsible for the increase. Of other articles the principal increase was under apparel, dyed tanned skins, machinery, raw cotton and wool manufactures, while decreases were mainly under drugs, fruits, raw hides and skins, metals, oils, silk piecegoods and tobacco. The shares of Bombay and Karachi were 73 and 16 per cent against 66 and 14 per cent while Bengal had 8 per cent against 16 per cent. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were the United Kingdom 23 per cent, Persia 9 per cent, Mesopotamia 12 per cent, Aden and East Africa 5 per cent each, Ceylon 5, Arabia 7, Japan 1 and the United States of America 5 per cent.

### Government Stores.

The value of imports of Government Stores increased by Rs 2,53 lakhs to Rs 14,07 lakhs. The principal increases were mainly under apparel, carriages and carts, coal and coke, drugs, instruments, machinery, paper, railway materials, parts of ships and cotton piecegoods, while arms, ammunition, boots and shoes, hardware and cutlery and metals decreased. The export of Indian produce on Government account decreased from Rs 5,30 lakhs to Rs 2,29 lakhs, of which food-grains accounted for Rs 66 lakhs and opium Rs 87 lakhs. There were important decreases in food grains, opium, metals and ores and leather. The re-exports of imported goods on Government account also decreased from Rs 4,29 to Rs 92 lakhs.



## CHAPTER IV.

## The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1921-22.

In order to show clearly the direction of India's foreign trade it is necessary to examine it from two distinct points of view, firstly, to estimate the shares of the various foreign countries in her total trade and secondly, to analyse the trade in particular commodities or groups of commodities so as to show the shares of the chief countries interested in each. Tables A, B and C illustrate in tabular form the first aspect and Tables D and E deal with the latter aspect in so far as a few of the more important imports and exports are concerned.

TABLE A

	1913 14			1919 20			1920 21			1921 22		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	- 59	99	105	- 6	56	205	-149	49	151	-102
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	47	20	+ 27	54	17	+ 37	52	26	+26
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	- 34	146	125	- 21	110	222	-112	101	177	- 76
Europe	85	30	+ 55	41	8	+ 36	15	29	+ 17	47	23	+ 24
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	40	25	+ 15	56	25	+ 31	26	22	+ 4
Japan	23	5	+ 18	47	19	+ 28	24	56	- 32	39	14	+ 25
Other foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	44	31	+ 13	41	55	- 14	32	30	+ 2
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	134	85	+49	148	114	+ 34	144	89	+ 55
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	380	208	+172	258	336	- 78	245	266	- 21

TABLE B.

TABLE C

IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	1913 14	1919 20	1920 21	1921 22		1913 14	1919 20	1920 21	1921 22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	50.5	60.9	56.6	United Kingdom	29.4	29.0	21.9	20.1
Germany	6.9		1.4	2.7	Germany	10.6	4	3.4	6.7
Java	5.8	9.4	4.6	8.9	Japan	3.1	14.2	9.4	15.7
Japan	2.6	9.2	7.9	5.1	United States of America	8.7	14.8	14.7	10.0
United States of America	2.6	12.1	10.5	9.1	France	7.1	5.1	3.7	4.6
Belgium	2.3	3	1.0	2.1	Belgium	4.8	3.1	5.0	3
Austria and Hungary	2.3	1	2		Austria and Hungary	4.0	1.1	3	
Strait Settlements	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	Ceylon	3.6	3.4	4.6	5.0
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc	1.5	2.4	1.1	1.3	Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc	3.2	6.4	7.1	6.1
Iran	1.5	3	1.1	8	Italy	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.1
Mauritius	1.3	6	3	8	Hongkong	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7
Italy	1.2	6	1.2	8	Strait Settlements	2.7	2.3	3.5	5.1
China	9	1.8	9	1.0	China	2.3	3.3	3.3	4.5
Netherlands	8	5	9	8	Central and South America	2.2	3.2	4.1	1.2
Australia	5	1.6	4	4.5	Netherlands	1.7	5	5	1.1
Hongkong	5	1.3	7	6	Australia	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.6
Dutch Borneo	4	9	4	2	East Africa and Zanzibar	1.0	9	1.3	1.3
Ceylon	4	1.2	6	5	Russia	.9	..	..	..
Switzerland	3	4	7	4	Spain	8	7	1.1	7
East Africa and Zanzibar	3	1.0	5	1.4	Java	8	6	1.2	1.7

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.9	71.1	53.3	89.8	78.3	83.2	67.2	54.9	62.2	71.3	31.3	50.0	93.0	95.4	97.3	75.3	67.6	68.9
United States	2.8	1.6	20.9	3.3	18.0	13.2	9.7	24.9	17.4	15.1	52.8	21.6	3.0	1.6	.7	8.0	22.9	19.9
Germany	11.5	1.9	5.9	6.0	3	1.6	18.2	3.2	10.4	4.5	2.2	3.8	.7	.4	.4	8.2	1.4	2.0
Belgium	11.5	7.7	16.1	..	3	.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	8.4	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	1.1
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.2	4.7	..	..	..	2.2	1.6	8.3
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	.8	1.1	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98.5	97.3	96.7	98.7	97.4	98.5	86.6	94.4	93.4	95.4	98.8	94.7	90.6	98.2	99.7	94.3	96.6	96.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS)	18,01	21,29	21,13	7,76	22,38	31,26	3,95	9,08	6,92	1,53	12,34	2,72	10,03	14,13	18,91	1,82	5,31	3,15

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR			LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90.1	79.4	83.2	9.0	4.5	3.3	1.8	1.8	.8	62.0	66.9	64.8	5.7	4.9	5.0	56.0	42.0	48.0
United States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.1	63.6	66.3	17.0	2.6	8.1
Germany	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	1.4	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.8	14.6	11.4	46.9	53.0	47.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7.8	2.5	2.0	..	..	..	18.8	19.6	16.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	1.3	..	6.1	3.4	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	1.1	2.0	..	..	..	..	7	.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20.6	31.1	37.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.8	88.8	87.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	4.8	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	8.0	15.0	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.8	17.9	11.1	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	17.1	9.8
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	9.5	8.5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	97.7	98.6	90.3	94.5	97.3	90.6	96.8	98.5	92.4	87.9	86.2	87.3	94.1	97.4	81.1	72.1	74.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS)	66,30	102,12	56,94	1,10	5,59	2,99	14,48	15,50	27,50	2,24	4,90	3,77	4,12	8,31	7,34	1,59	7,30	2,84

\* Includes Hongkong and Macao

† Includes Hongkong and the Straits Settlements

TABLE E—EXPORTS.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES			COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	85.8	88.6	38.0	32.1	20.4	6.3	8.7	6.8	..	..	..	22.2	41.1	24.4	26.7	17.3	9.6	25.9	42.2	32.9
Canada	4.3	2.2	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.1	1.8	1.7	..	..	..	10.6	9.0	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia Arabia, Turkey, Asia and Mesopotamia	1.2	4.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	..	11.9	16.1	13.2	41.5	39.4	40.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.3	32.8	34.1
Ceylon	1.6	1.8	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	22.5	22.6	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	14.5	29.9	..	..	..	14.6	8.0	6.9	16.0	4.6	8.8	7.8	5.4	14.0	20.3	4.7	9.5
France	..	..	..	9.9	13.2	12.1	..	..	..	31.4	12.5	31.4	12.5	30.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5.5	5.2	6.0	..	..	..	7.7	8.6	4.4	5.0	6.0	8.2	..	..	..	5.8	3.7	3.5
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	9.8	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.3	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	4.4	47.2	49.7	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	10.1	6.1	16.0	23.0	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	10.1	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..	3.7	..	..	..	3.3	1.1	3.4
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	12.3	8.4	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	2.8	2.6
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	96.9	97.9	97.1	81.2	81.6	71.8	70.6	71.3	81.5	86.5	93.3	91.6	92.2	89.7	52.7	57.5	54.6	81.9	87.3	86.0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE (LAKHS)	14,98	12,13	18,22	30,83	16,36	14,05	23,27	53,00	30,00	41,04	41,63	53,97	25,65	16,83	17,40	45,14	25,65	29,90	15,95	8,42	9,90

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all the countries with which she deals in large quantities, excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. But the direction of trade is better shown by the percentage shares which different countries have of her import and export trade. Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the shares of the first twenty countries, in each case, in the order of their importance in 1913-14. It will be observed that the United Kingdom has not yet entirely regained the share which she lost during the war to the United States and Japan, and that her percentage share in imports fell from 60.9 in 1920-21 to 56.6 in 1921-22 and in exports from 21.9 to 20.1. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and other British possessions in imports improved from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, and in total trade improved from 12 to 15 per cent. The whole British Empire had 51 per cent of the total trade (67 per cent of the imports and 41 per cent of the exports) as against 56 per cent (66 per cent of the imports and 43 per cent of the exports) in 1920-21. The United States has not been able to maintain the strong position which she acquired during the war, but her share both in imports and exports is still distinctly higher than her pre-war share. The same remark applies to Japan on the import side, but on the export side her share was swollen in the year under review by large exports of cotton to that destination. Germany, though still far from regaining her pre-war position of the second most important country in India's foreign trade, has

already improved very considerably as compared with 1919-20, particularly on the export side. The Belgian share of imports is equal to her pre-war share, owing mainly to large importations of iron and steel from that country. Her share of exports has, however, fallen. The import figures for Java and Mauritius represent, of course, mostly sugar, and Australia's large share on the import side is mainly wheat. One feature, however, is noticeable on both the import and export sides and that is the steady growth of trade with East Africa and Zanzibar. The large imports of coal from Portuguese East Africa and of raw cotton from Kenya Colony in 1921-22 accounted for an increase of R96 lakhs and R78 lakhs, respectively, in the import trade.

The reader is invited to turn now to Tables D and E, which show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. It will be observed that, in iron and steel, the United States has consolidated the position which she built up during the war. The United Kingdom lost ground seriously during the year under review, and both Belgium and Germany made progress at her expense, the share of the trade captured by Belgium being nearly 5 per cent more than her share before the war. In machinery also the United States has retained a good deal of the ground won during the war, but the United Kingdom improved her share from 78 per cent to 83 per cent, while the United States fell back from 18 per cent to 13 per cent. The position as regards these two countries is approximately the same in the case of hardware. In that line, however, Germany improved her share from 3 per cent to 10 per cent, while Japan fell back from 8 per cent to 3 per cent. Under the heading of motor cars, the United Kingdom improved her position from 31 per cent to 50 per cent, as compared with 71 per cent before the war, while the United States fell back from 53 per cent to 25 per cent. In railway plant the position of the United Kingdom remains unchallenged. Under the head of instruments also the changes were not great. In cotton manufactures the United Kingdom improved her position from 79 per cent to 83 per cent, while Japan fell back from 14½ per cent to 11½ per cent. Under the heading of silk manufactures China has improved her position from 20½ per cent in 1913-14 to 38 per cent and she now practically shares this trade with Japan. Java entirely dominates sugar importations, but Mauritius improved her share from 5 per cent to 8 per cent. Under mineral oils, Persia has improved her position from 1 per cent before the war to 15 per cent, while Borneo has fallen back from 22 per cent to 11 per cent.

Turning now to the exports, Table E, the features most noticeable in that relating to tea are the disappearance of Russia and the considerable increase in the share of the United Kingdom. The share of Australia was distinctly less than before the war, as also in 1920-21. Under raw jute, the considerable increase in the share taken by Germany of the small volume of exports in 1921-22 is particularly noticeable, her share improving from 14½ per cent to 30 per cent, that of the United Kingdom falling, at the same time, from 32 per cent to 20 per cent. Apart from the increase in the share of Japan from a half per cent before the war to 1½ per cent in 1920-21 and to 4½ per cent in 1921-22, the changes under the head of jute manufactures are not striking. Raw cotton exports are going very much more to Japan and China than they did before the war and less to the Continent. Oilseeds is a composite head. Germany has improved her share from 4½ per cent in 1920-21 to 9 per cent in 1921-22, as compared with 16 per cent before the war. The share taken by Belgium fell from 28 per cent in 1920-21 to 14 per cent and that of France increased from 12½ per cent to 30½ per cent in 1921-22, which is approximately the same as her share in 1913-14. Exports of food-grains have been so much restricted during the last two years that the percentages are not very illuminating, but it is noticeable that Ceylon retains her higher share and that Germany also took a distinctly higher share than before the war. Exports of hides and skins were on a very much lower level than in 1913-14, but the share taken by the United States, chiefly goatskins, improved from 33 per cent to 34 per cent as compared with 24 per cent in 1913-14. The share taken by Germany also improved from 4½ per cent to 9½ per cent. This was, however, still less than half her share before the war.

#### THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Turning to trade with individual countries, the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom and other British possessions are shown in the following table :—

Countries	Imports				Exports			
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,17,58	1,04,98	2,04,60	1,50,92	58,35	98,61	56,33	49,28
Ceylon . . . . .	81	2,51	1,91	1,38	9,04	11,25	11,88	12,31
Straits Settlements . . . . .	3,42	5,93	4,81	4,08	6,70	7,58	9,09	7,68
Hongkong . . . . .	98	2,75	2,39	1,66	7,82	9,10	7,40	6,65
Egypt . . . . .	(a)	1,39	1,54	72	(a)	3,80	3,79	2,22
South Africa . . . . .	23	20	16	1,45	1,20	1,45	1,82	2,27
Mauritius . . . . .	2,53	1,28	87	2,23	1,26	1,32	1,80	2,04
East African Protectorate . . . . .	39	1,67	1,38	2,34	1,02	1,82	2,17	1,95
Canada . . . . .	1	5	1,33	51	1,43	1,69	1,34	1,47
Australia . . . . .	92	3,24	1,20	9,44	4,10	3,40	6,30	4,05
New Zealand . . . . .	...	1	...	1	56	59	86	52
Other countries . . . . .	1,20	1,44	1,89	2,62	2,82	5,56	6,82	10,46
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE . . . . .</b>	<b>1,28,07</b>	<b>1,25,45</b>	<b>2,21,58</b>	<b>1,77,36</b>	<b>94,39</b>	<b>1,46,17</b>	<b>1,09,89</b>	<b>1,00,90</b>

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16. The figures for 1913-14 are R30 lakhs for imports and R2,27 lakhs for exports.



## THE UNITED KINGDOM

Imports from the United Kingdom decreased in value by R51 crores or 27 per cent to R151 crores. In the pre-war year the value had amounted to R117½ crores only. The value of the exports to the United Kingdom decreased from R56 crores in 1920-21 to R19 crores, the value recorded in the pre-war year being R58 crores. Nearly 31 per cent of the total imports consisted of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn which were valued at R47 crores as against R51 crores or 10 per cent of the imports in the preceding year. The other important groups, namely, metals and manufactures, machinery, railway plant and rolling stock, accounted for 11 per cent of the total imports as against 29 per cent in 1920-21.

The quantity of cotton piece-goods imported fell by 26 per cent to 955 million yards from 1,292 millions in 1920-21 and this was 69 per cent below the imports in the pre-war year. The value of the imports of iron and steel fell by half from R22 crores to R11 crores, but on the other hand, machinery and millwork increased from R17½ crores to R28½ crores, and railway plant and rolling stock from R15 crores to R18 crores. Imports of coal rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 716,000 tons valued at R2,98 lakhs as compared with 10,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1920-21 and 175,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in 1913-14. And imports of raw cotton also rose in value from R74 lakhs to R151 lakhs. Hardware and liquors amounted to R3½ and R2½ crores as against R5 and R3½ crores in 1920-21. Decreases were noticeable under woollen manufactures (—R3,85 lakhs), motor cars etc. (—R2,49 lakhs), paper (—R2,01 lakhs), apparel (—R1,08 lakhs), haberdashery and millinery (—R98 lakhs), cycles (—R71 lakhs), chemicals (—R65 lakhs) and stationery (—R61 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (over R16 crores), raw and manufactured jute (nearly R5 crores), seeds (R4 crores), food grains (R3 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R3½ crores), and raw wool (R2½ crores). These articles represented 69 per cent of the total exports to that destination as against 66 per cent in 1920-21. The shipments of tea increased by 8 per cent from 219 million lbs. in 1920-21 to 269 million lbs. in 1921-22. Raw jute declined by no less than 33 per cent from 136,000 tons to 91,000 tons, and exports of jute bags and gunny cloth fell to 31 million bags and 60 million yards, respectively, as against 18 million bags and 95 million yards in the preceding year. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures fell by 50 per cent from R9,85 lakhs to R4,93 lakhs. The total quantity of all kinds of seeds exported was 219,000 tons, showing a decrease of 67,000 tons or 23 per cent as compared with 1920-21. Cotton seed accounted for a decrease of 11,000 tons, linseed of 53,000 tons and groundnuts, 15,700 tons. There was a heavy fall in exports of raw cotton from 96,000 bales to 56,000 bales. The quantity of raw hides and skins amounted to 4,000 tons and of tanned hides and skins to 7,500 tons as against 5,800 and 5,300 tons, respectively, in 1920-21. Food grains, mainly rice and wheat, showed a decrease of 113,000 tons. Shipments of bran and pollards, lac, groundnut cake and raw wool increased while there were decreases under manganese ore, teak wood, raw hemp, rubber, sugar, 15 D S and below, wolfram ore and mica.

## OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS

As regards other British possessions the total imports rose from R17 crores to R26 crores, an increase of 56 per cent, while the exports fell from R54 crores to R52 crores.

The value of the total trade with Ceylon was almost the same (R13½ crores) as in the preceding year. The

### Ceylon

quantity of copra imported again decreased in 1921-22 and amounted to less than 1,000 tons as against 7,500 tons in 1920-21 and 25,500 in 1919-20. Ceylon reduced her supplies of tea and lead-sheets for tea chests, but supplied more betelnuts. As in the two preceding years, she was the largest purchaser of rice, her imports (305,100 tons) being 11 per cent more than in 1920-21. She took less coal, wheat flour, sugar, pig lead, bones, and raw cotton, but more coloured cotton piece goods.

The value of the imports from the Straits Settlements decreased by about a crore of rupees to R4 crores and of

### Straits Settlements

exports from R9 crores to R7½ crores. Of the articles of import mineral oils, refined sugar and raw silk showed decreases, while imports of provisions and unwrought tin increased. Exports of rice declined from 183,000 tons to 135,000 tons. She took more dressed sheep-skins, provisions and opium, but less coal, bran, wheat flour and cotton yarn.

The value of the trade with Hongkong showed a decrease of R1½ crores. She took less jute gunny bags and opium,

### Hongkong.

than in the preceding year. Exports of cotton twist and yarn showed an increase in quantity accompanied by a decrease in value. Her consignments of refined sugar, raw silk and silk piece goods decreased.

There was a considerable decrease in the value of the total trade with Egypt which amounted to R2,94 lakhs

### Egypt

as against R5,33 lakhs in 1920-21 and R2,57 lakhs in the pre-war year 1913-14. The quantity of Egyptian salt imported (110,000 tons) was slightly less than in the preceding year (117,000 tons). Egypt decreased her supplies of refined sugar and took more indigo, tea, wheat-flour and rice, while there were decreases in the shipments of cotton piece goods, wheat, gunny bags and coal.

There was a very considerable increase in the imports of sugar (16 D S and above) from Mauritius, which amounted

### Mauritius

to 61,600 tons as against 11,500 tons in the preceding year and 136,600 tons in 1913-14. Mauritius took more rice but less wheat-flour, cotton piece-goods and jute bags than in the preceding year.

The number of motor cars received direct from Canada in 1921-22, as recorded in the sea-borne trade returns of

### Canada

British India, was 576, valued at R13 lakhs. The direct shipments of tea to Canada increased to 12 million pounds from 8 millions in 1920-21, and of gunny cloth from 41 to 47 million yards. It is difficult, however, to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepôt trade via New York. It was found that the volume of direct trade passing in the year under review was not sufficient to support the regular direct service between Calcutta and Montreal and this was changed, in December 1921, to occasional sailings as cargoes offered.

The trade with South Africa expanded considerably. Imports from the Union were valued at R16 lakhs in

### South Africa.

1920-21 but increased to R1,45 lakhs in 1921-22. The increase was mainly accounted for by large imports of coal from Natal which amounted to 340,500 tons, valued at R1,25 lakhs, in 1921-22, as against 7,000 tons, valued at R2½ lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the Union increased from R1,82 lakhs in 1920-21 to R2,27 lakhs in the year under review. Exports of jute bags increased and there were also considerable re-exports of apparel to Natal.

The value of the total trade with Australia in 1920-21 was Rs 19 lakh to which export contributed Rs 10 lakhs and import Rs 9 lakh in 1921-22. The import of 1911 lbs is against 120 lbs in 1920-21. This increase was due entirely to the import of 100,000 lbs of wheat valued at Rs 1 crores compared with nil in the previous year. There also increased the purchases of wool and coloured mill while import of horses, biscuits and jinis and jolies decreased and the rest a margin of 11. As for the export trade Australia took jute bags to the value of Rs 1 lakh against nil in 1920-21 and also decreased her demand for rice and linseed. For coffee and raw cotton the value of exports remained about the same as in the preceding year.

#### IMPORTS FROM EUROPE

The following table shows the imports from the principal European and other foreign countries

Countries	I					II		
	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
European Countries—	R (Lhs)	R (Lhs)	R (Lhs)	R (Lhs)	R (Lhs)	R (Lhs)	R (Lhs)	P (Lhs)
Russia	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	31	27	28
Norway	—	—	170	—	—	—	—	25
Germany	12.67	—	—	—	20.42	1.33	8.52	10.34
Netherlands	1.55	—	—	—	1.42	1.44	1.59	—
Belgium	4.26	—	—	—	12.10	10.10	12.84	8.03
France	2.69	1.77	5.61	—	17.72	16.76	9.54	9.90
Spain	19	—	—	—	2.50	2.50	2.93	1.51
Switzerland	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	2.00	1.57	4.15	7.00	7.80	8.35	6.71	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungary	1.29	—	—	—	10.01	37	56	—
Turkey, European	—	—	10	—	11	—	—	—
Other Countries	1.5	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.05	—
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	20.51	3.34	5.51	—	54.5	43.01	40.46	46.90
Other Foreign Countries—								
Turkey, Asiatic	7	—	—	—	2.91	8.73	7.11	19
Persia	—	—	—	—	1.41	3.29	3.96	—
Java	10.75	1.14	1.12	—	1.91	—	3.00	4.14
China	1.71	—	—	—	—	1.01	8.11	11.15
Japan	1.75	1.11	2.04	—	2.00	4.56	21.24	38.65
United States	1.79	—	3.50	21.61	21.85	48.78	37.85	25.60
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	1.96	1.78	1.01
Argentina	—	—	—	—	3.14	6.35	3.20	2.44
Chile	—	—	—	—	1.06	87	2.13	20
Other Countries	2.6	—	3.20	—	8.61	8.05	8.81	10.79
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25.77	2.25	6.74	21.61	69.92	109.98	102.70	97.61

Japan succeeded in ousting the United States from the second place in India's foreign trade the value of her total trade with India increasing by Rs 2 crores to Rs 52 crores. There was a decrease under imports from Rs 26 to Rs 13 crores but exports increased by Rs 15 crores, from Rs 24 to Rs 39 crores. The total value of all sorts of cotton manufactures amounted to Rs 6½ crores as against Rs 15 crores in the preceding year and represented 18 per cent of the import trade from Japan as against 56 per cent in 1920-21. 15 million lbs of cotton twist and yarn and 90 million yards of cotton piecegoods were imported from Japan as against 20 million lbs and 170 million yards, respectively in 1919-20. The table in the margin gives the figures of import under the three main groups of grey, white and coloured.

#### IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Grey	7,108	62,743	150,128	53,490
White	58	2,753	3,820	1,561
Coloured, etc	1,735	10,456	16,075	4,921

Japan supplied the bulk of the imports of glassware, matches and silk manufactures, as in the previous year. The value of imports of machinery and millwork, glass and glassware, hardware, paper and pasteboard, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, electrical instruments, woollen goods, apparel, stationery and silk manufactures decreased, while cement and matches increased. Raw cotton accounted for 81 per cent of the total value of exports to Japan. The quantity rose by 88 per cent to 1,760 thousand bales and the value by 59 per cent to Rs 32½ crores. As compared with the pre-war average the quantity showed an increase of 748 thousand bales. In this connection it is interesting to note that the number of looms in the Japanese cotton mills has increased from 8,110 in 1905 to 17,703 in 1910, 30,068 in 1915 and 60,893 in 1921. And their estimated total consumption of cotton has increased from 941,000 bales in 1905 to 2,100,000 bales in 1921. Shipments to Japan of raw jute, gunny bags, indigo, paraffin wax, bones, rape and sesamum cake, rice and shellac increased while opium decreased.

The United States fell back to third place in India's foreign trade in 1921-22. The value of imports of American goods decreased to Rs 22 crores, a decrease of Rs 11 crores as compared with 1920-21 and an increase of Rs 17 crores as compared with 1913-14.

#### The United States

Exports decreased by Rs 12 crores or 33 per cent to Rs 26 crores. In the pre-war year exports were valued at Rs 22 crores and imports at nearly Rs 5 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were motor vehicles (Rs 3 crores), mineral oils (Rs 5 crores), iron and steel (Rs 1½ crores), machinery and millwork (Rs 4½ crores) and hardware (Rs 1 crore). These five articles accounted for about 70 per cent of the total import trade. The number of motor cars imported decreased from 10,120 to 802. The quantity of iron and steel imported decreased by 26 per cent to 84,000 tons and in value by 15 per cent to Rs 1½ crores. 52 million gallons of mineral oil were imported as against 50 millions in 1920-21 and 52 millions in the pre-war year. The value of machinery and millwork rose to Rs 4½ crores from Rs 4 crores, while hardware and instruments fell to Rs 1 crore each as against Rs 2½ and Rs 1½ crores in 1920-21. There was also a decrease in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock. The bulk of the exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute (nearly Rs 14 crores), shellac (Rs 5 crores), and raw hides and skins (Rs 3½ crores). These articles accounted for 86 per cent of the total value. The quantity of raw jute exported decreased by 40 per cent to 66,000 tons, gunny bags to 53 millions in number from 72 millions, and gunny

cloth to 817 millions from 933 million yards. The total value of jute manufactures decreased from R21 crores to R12 crores. Exports of raw hides and skins increased from 11,000 tons to 17,000 tons. The quantity of shellac increased by 45,000 cwts to 252,000 cwts but the value decreased from R5.19 to over R4.96 lakhs. There was a considerable increase in the exports of tea, from 3,147,000 lbs to 7,981,000 lbs as compared with a pre-war average of 2,439,000 lbs.

Trade with Java increased considerably on account of the large imports of sugar. The value of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, imported amounted to nearly R23 crores, representing 97 per cent of the total imports from Java, and was 62 per cent more than in 1920-21. The quantity increased by 210 per cent from 201,000 tons to 623,000 tons. Exports to Java also increased from R3 crores to R4 crores, rice not in the husk contributing R1.65 lakhs to this increase, while there were decreases under opium (R12 lakhs) and gunny bags (R20 lakhs).

Germany made considerable progress in the restoration of her trade connections with India. Imports therefrom increased in value by 52 per cent from R4.75 lakhs in 1920-21 to R7.25 lakhs in 1921-22, but were still 23 per cent below the pre-war average.

India's exports to Germany expanded even more, from R8.82 lakhs in 1920-21 to R16.34 lakhs in 1921-22, an increase of 85 per cent, but were still 27 per cent less than the pre-war average. The extent to which Germany improved her position in India's foreign trade relatively to other countries has already been commented upon in the first part of this chapter. The following figures show the extent of Indo-German trade during the past two years as compared with the pre-war average :—

	Pre-war average	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports . . . . .	9.35	4.75	7.25
Exports including re-exports. . . . .	22.36	8.82	16.34

It will be noticed that the balance of trade remains steadily in India's favour and in approximately the same proportion as before the war, though with higher prices the volume of trade is considerably less.

The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last two years as compared with the pre-war averages :—

		Prewar average (1909-10— 1913-14).	1920-21.	1921-22.
Alizarine and aniline dyes . . . . .	lbs (000)	11,671	3,653	5,850
	R (000)	77.20	1,16.97	1,38.26
Iron and steel . . . . .	Tons	136,000	15,000	60,000
	R (000)	1,55.02	57.89	1,23.76
Hardware . . . . .	R (000)	57.24	29.11	60.82
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	R (000)	30.27	17.11	55.17
Glass and glassware . . . . .	R (000)	23.69	20.32	31.45
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter . . . . .	Gallons (000)	521	113	393
	R (000)	13.14	5.08	14.83
Spirit . . . . .	Gallons (000)	148	4	21
	R (000)	5.43	1.11	3.36
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	687	121	419
	R (000)	19.41	6.66	18.76
Paper and pasteboard—				
Printing paper . . . . .	Cwt.	66,700	13,600	26,600
	R (000)	7.15	6.28	7.14
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTE-BOARD	R (000)	21.82	18.70	18.58
Woollen manufactures . . . . .	R (000)	90.62	8.96	15.96
Salt . . . . .	Tons	57,800	101,100	41,000
	R (000)	9.46	34.99	12.71
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	R (000)	22.10	6.82	10.06
Cotton manufactures—				
Hosiery . . . . .	R (000)	15.96	1.68	2.24
Coloured piecegoods . . . . .	Yds. (000)	4,016	199	98
	R (000)	22.30	5.98	1.53
Blankets (two years' average only) . . . . .	lbs (000)	9,843	189	155
	R (000)	53.28	1.32	1.01
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including Twist and yarn	R (000)	83.71	9.33	6.34
Goods of silk mixed with other materials . . . . .	Yds. (000)	1,514	415	72
	R (000)	15.89	16.10	1.77

As compared with the preceding year, increases were noticeable, particularly in dyes, iron and steel, hardware, machinery, glassware, beer, and printing paper, while there were decreases under salt, cotton goods, and silk goods. As compared with the pre-war averages, dyes and salt showed increases in value but decreases in quantity, and the values of hardware, machinery, and glassware also increased. Germany was not able to maintain the improvement in her share of the trade in cotton coloured goods and blankets which she had made in 1920-21.

The principal articles of export to Germany are shown below :—

		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Jute, raw . . . . .	Tons	164,400	72,100	144,000
	R(000)	4,90,40	2,37,25	4,20,79
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice . . . . .	Tons	344,600	51,300	231,300
	R(000)	3,41,37	78,65	3,97,89
Wheat . . . . .	Tons	16,300	27,700	13,100
	R(000)	17,37	48,48	22,67
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	88,600	244,600
	R(000)	4,43,30	1,40,01	4,20,08
Cotton, raw . . . . .	Tons	62,600	36,000	41,900
	R(000)	4,45,06	3,43,63	3,73,68
Seeds . . . . .	Tons	177,500	27,600	62,700
	R(000)	3,45,50	78,04	1,52,01
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	Tons	18,600	3,700	11,800
	R(000)	2,53,97	38,11	92,66
Lac . . . . .	Cwts	83,200	4,000	32,500
	R(000)	37,67	5,73	31,60
Coir manufactures . . . . .	Tons	10,500	1,600	4,900
	R(000)	22,55	4,63	13,51
Manures—Bones . . . . .	Tons	10,400	8,000	6,400
	R(000)	7,59	7,77	6,19
Hemp, raw . . . . .	Cwts	56,900	7,600	38,900
	R(000)	8,48	1,86	6,08

It will be observed that there has been a substantial recovery of India's pre-war trade with Germany, particularly in raw jute, raw cotton, hides and skins, seeds, raw hemp and rice. Her demand in raw jute increased to 144,000 tons which is nearly nine-tenths of the pre-war average. Throughout the year the bulk of the export trade to Germany was done against London credits.

The value of the trade of Belgium with India amounted to R13½ crores as against R18 crores in 1920-21 and R16 crores in 1913-14. Imports were valued at R5½ crores, the chief items being iron and steel (R3½ crores), glass and glassware, machinery and millwork, cotton manufactures, motor cars, brass, paper and pasteboard and dyes. Exports mostly consisted of raw cotton (R3¼ crores), oilseeds (R2½ crores), raw jute (R60 lakhs) and manganese ore (R64 lakhs).

There was a decrease of a crore of rupees in the total trade of India with France, from R13 crores to R12 crores, accounted for by a decline in imports from R3½ to R2¼ crores as against an increase of R36 lakhs on the export side. Her exports to India of liquors, gold and silver thread, lametta and motor cars decreased, while she took more groundnuts (+R2½ crores), linseed (+R½ crore), and raw cotton (+R31 lakhs) and less raw jute (—R½ crore) and jute manufactures (—R1 crore).

Imports from Italy decreased from R4 crores to R2 crores. Cotton manufactures, chiefly coloured piece-goods, decreased to R19 lakhs as against R1½ crores in 1920-21. Other noticeable decreases were in motor cars and motor wagons, rubber tyres, apparel, glass and glassware, and haberdashery and millinery. Exports were valued at nearly R6 crores as against R6½ crores in the previous year. Shipments of raw cotton decreased by over R1 crore, while there were increases under oilseeds, rice, and cow hides.

The Netherlands exported to India more provisions and beer, but less cotton and woollen piecegoods and paper and pasteboard than in 1920-21. She took more rice, raw goat-skins, linseed, and rapeseed, but less wheat and raw cotton.

The value of the imports from Mesopotamia was R91 lakhs and of exports R3,53 lakhs. Dates were imported to the extent of 33,200 tons, valued at R60 lakhs, as against 31,900 tons, valued at R70 lakhs, in 1920-21. Cotton twist and yarn, wheat, and indigo showed decreases on the export side. The exports of tea also decreased from 4½ million lbs, valued at R22 lakhs, to 2½ million lbs, valued at R11½ lakhs.

Trade with China increased by R2½ crores to R13½ crores, mainly on account of larger shipments of raw cotton. She, however, took a smaller quantity of cotton twist and yarn than in 1920-21.

The Argentine Republic reduced her demands for gunny cloth by 60 million yards to 119 million yards, while Chile took only 1 millions of gunny bags as against 51 millions in 1920-21.

South America.

Peru also reduced her demand for gunny bags from 5 to 3 millions.

Shipments of raw jute to Brazil increased by 1,700 tons to 13,400 tons.

## CHAPTER V.

### Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

#### 1. FRONTIER TRADE.

The bulk of India's foreign trade is sea-borne, and the value of the trade across the land frontier of British India, which extends over about 6,800 miles, is only 5 per cent of the total sea-borne trade and amounted to R30 crores in 1921-22, a decrease from 1920-21 of 11 per cent, but 60 per cent more than the pre-war average. The marginal table shows separately the figures of merchandise and treasure included in this trade. The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with the adjoining trans-frontier countries is shown in table No 59.

	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Merchandise—				
Imports	9.04	14.85	16.02	15.12
Exports	7.59	15.27	15.19	12.58
Treasure—				
Imports	1.14	2.17	2.14	2.06
Exports	.93	.65	.62	.54
GRAND TOTAL	18.70	32.94	33.97	30.30

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade:—

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
North-West Frontier—												
Afghanistan	1.07	1.53	2.60	2.96	2.41	5.37	1.33	1.54	2.87	.81	1.35	2.16
Persia	3	15	18	3	1.03	1.06	36	1.05	1.41	47	84	1.31
Central Asia	4	5	9	24	88	1.12	48	86	1.34	30	47	77
Dur, Swat and Bajaur	69	77	1.46	39	80	1.19	41	82	1.23	32	65	97
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3.95	1.93	5.88	5.20	2.91	8.11	5.97	2.82	8.79	5.91	2.49	8.40
Tibet	25	14	39	66	32	98	61	31	92	55	23	78
Sikkim	15	12	27	51	16	67	56	15	71	68	13	81
Bhutan	9	15	24	5	3	8	12	8	20	9	4	13
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States	1.79	1.70	3.49	3.13	4.86	7.99	3.98	5.18	9.16	3.96	4.65	8.61
Western China	21	48	69	73	1.16	1.89	66	1.01	1.67	85	1.00	1.85
Siam	32	21	53	52	21	73	50	24	74	41	16	57
Karennee	25	4	29	23	8	31	30	5	35	7	3	10

Of the trade (in merchandise) which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1921-22 it amounted to R8,40 lakhs or 30 per cent of the whole frontier trade as compared with R8,79 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports of grain and pulse (mainly rice), ghi, and lac increased, while those of fruits, vegetables and nuts, oilseeds, spices, tobacco and raw wool decreased. The total imports of food grains from Nepal amounted to 220,600 tons as compared with 164,400 tons in the preceding year. Of this unhusked rice accounted for 133,000 tons and husked rice 55,000 tons as compared with 102,000 tons and 40,000 tons, respectively, in 1920-21. The exports of cotton yarn and piece goods to Nepal decreased to R98 lakhs from R1,26 lakhs in 1920-21 as also those of cotton raw to R1 lakh from R15 lakhs in the preceding year.

Nepal.

Tibet.

The trade with Tibet amounted to R78 lakhs, of which imports of wool accounted for R33 lakhs.

Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier that with Afghanistan is the most important. This trade fell by 25 per cent to R2,16 lakhs on account of the disturbed state of the frontier. The value of imports therefrom amounted to R81 lakhs

Afghanistan.

and that of exports to R1,35 lakhs, showing a decrease of 39 and 12 per cent, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. Imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts again fell off considerably from 130,000 cwts valued at R48 lakhs, to 45,000 cwts valued at R20 lakhs, in 1921-22, owing to a poor almond crop in Afghanistan. Imports of wool, ghi, and seeds also decreased, while shawls, cotton goods and leather showed increases. More raw wool, ghi and liquors were taken, but cotton piecegoods, sugar, wheat and tea decreased.

The Eastern Frontier trade is chiefly with the Shan States, the total value amounting to R8,61 lakhs, a decrease of 6 per cent as compared with 1920-21. The production in Burma of lead in the mines near Namtu amounted in 1921 to 33,717 tons as

Shan States.



compared with 23,821 tons in 1920, and that of silver to 3,555,000 ounces as compared with 2,869,700 ounces in 1920. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 677,000 cwt. valued at Rs 12 lakhs, as compared with 531,000 cwt. valued at Rs 10 lakhs in 1920-21. Silver worth Rs 98 lakhs was imported in the year under review as compared with Rs 98 lakhs in the preceding year.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1921-22 as compared with the previous two years are shown below.—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE		
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	4.22	3.74	3.00
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur and Waziristan)	3.01	3.45	2.47
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkestan)	67	81	51
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	61	75	56
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2.55	2.70	2.60
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	5.18	5.14	5.30
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	2.02	2.45	1.98
Assam (chiefly with Naga and Mishmi Hills)	13	23	13
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	10.93	11.94	11.14

## II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES.

Trade in private merchandise between Burma and other provinces for the last three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal	6.02	10.88	11.36	10.92	5.00	13.13	9.93	10.72
Bombay	82	2.93	2.78	2.72	3.01	11.46	11.23	11.29
Sind	4	1	2	6	24	88	90	92
Madras	1.48	2.00	1.83	3.09	3.10	7.13	5.84	6.52
TOTAL	8.36	15.82	15.99	16.79	11.77	32.60	27.90	29.15

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 61 and 62.

### Imports into Burma.

The two most noticeable features in the trade during 1921-22 were decreased importation of coal and increased importation of piecegoods.

**Coal.**—Although the total imports of coal into Burma from all sources were abnormally high, supplies from Bengal fell from 431,000 tons in 1920-21 to 377,000 tons in 1921-22 as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. Before the war imports from Bengal were always more than 90 per cent of the total importations, but in the year under review Bengal supplied only 63 per cent. The marked falls in foreign freights and world's coal prices which enabled coal from the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and East Africa to compete with Indian supplies were the chief causes of this change, although they were assisted also by labour troubles on the East Indian Railway.

**Cotton piecegoods and yarn.**—Despite the striking fall in the importations of foreign piecegoods the imports of Indian-made piecegoods into Burma rose from 27,769 thousand yards valued at 161 lakhs of rupees in 1920-21 to 36,872 thousand yards valued at 187 lakhs of rupees in 1921-22. And the imports of Indian yarn were also exceptionally high—20 million lbs in 1921-22 as compared with 19 million lbs in 1920-21 and the pre-war average of 10 million lbs.

**Fuel oil.**—Although total importations of fuel oil into Burma increased, imports from Assam, a trade of five years' standing, fell from 24,000 tons in 1920-21 to 11,000 tons in 1921-22.

### Exports from Burma.

**Rice.**—Exports to India fell from 970,000 tons to 890,000 tons, but this is still more than double the pre-war average, so that the increased demand from India seems likely to become a permanent feature of the Burma rice trade. As usual, Bombay was the principal purchaser and took 492,000 tons, Bengal took 227,000 tons, and Madras 169,000.

**Mineral oils.**—Indian consumption of kerosene and petrol from Burma increased considerably, the former from 105 million gallons in 1920-21 to 131 million gallons in 1921-22, and the latter from 14.6 million gallons in 1920-21 to 16.4 million gallons in 1921-22. Shipments of petrol in bulk have steadily increased. All the major ports now have facilities for bulk handling of petrol, arrangements at Bombay having been completed in May 1922.

**Lac.**—Exports of lac from Burma to India showed a considerable increase from Rs 20 lakhs in 1920-21 to Rs 48 lakhs in 1921-22, as compared with less than three lakhs, the pre-war average, and Rs 32 lakhs in 1919-20. These shipments consist almost entirely of sticklac despatched to Calcutta for refineries in Bengal and the United Provinces.

**Timber.**—Exports of timber fell, teakwood from 190 thousand cubic tons to 160 and other timber from 43 thousand cubic tons to 30, as compared with 128 and 28, the pre-war averages.

## CHAPTER VI.

## Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

## I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

In normal years there is a large surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise, which is liquidated by the payment of interest on the debt and other Home charges and the importation of the precious metals. The average credit balance of merchandise was R78 crores in the five pre-war years and R76 crores during the war years. In 1919-20, a year of an unprecedentedly large volume of trade, this credit balance rose to R129 crores. In 1920-21, however, there was a debit balance of nearly R78 crores. The year under review also showed a debit balance, but of R21 crores only. The causes of this reversal of the ordinary balance of trade have been analysed in Chapters I to III, the chief cause being that owing to their reduced purchasing power India's customers did not absorb her produce in quantities enough, or at prices high enough, to enable her to pay for her imports.

The following table shows the movements of merchandise and the trade balance in each month of 1921-22—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
Month	Imports	Exports	Excess Not Imports— Net Exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1920-21
1921—				
April . . . . .	25,87	18,04	—7,83	+6,76
May . . . . .	20,74	19,62	—1,12	+4,33
June . . . . .	19,46	10,64	—2,82	—2,83
July . . . . .	17,71	17,47	—24	—7,57
August . . . . .	20,80	19,77	—1,03	—10,30
September . . . . .	19,71	20,20	+49	—6,97
October . . . . .	23,37	18,20	—5,17	—10,70
November . . . . .	26,41	20,12	—6,29	—12,77
December . . . . .	23,16	21,95	—1,21	—11,53
1922—				
January . . . . .	27,62	23,24	—4,38	—12,48
February . . . . .	20,00	22,41	+2,41	—7,81
March . . . . .	21,49	27,78	+6,29	—5,68
Total . . . . .	2,66,34	2,45,44	—20,90	—77,55

In the first month of the year, as in the preceding ten months, June 1920 to March 1921, there was a large excess of imports over exports, amounting to nearly R8 crores, as against a favourable balance of nearly R7 crores in April, 1920. Imports were greatly reduced in the following five months while exports maintained their level, and there was actually an excess of exports over imports in the month of September to the extent of R49 lakhs. In the subsequent four months, which were marked by the cataclysmic depreciation of the German mark and the consequent dwindling of German demand for Indian exports, imports were inflated with the unusual landings of foreign wheat and coal and reached over R27½ crores in January. Exports also rose but the net imports amounted to R17 crores, as against R47½ crores in the corresponding period of 1920-21. In the last two months imports fell to the level of the first half-year, and there was a favourable balance of R9 crores as against an adverse balance of R13½ crores in the previous year.

As in 1919-20, there was a net import of private treasure in the year under review, which amounted to R12 crores as compared with a net export of R1½ crores in 1920-21. The first six months of the year showed a favourable margin on the export side except in the month of May when there was a net import of R82 lakhs. From October onwards imports exceeded exports, culminating in the month of March 1922 when the net imports reached the high figure of nearly R6 crores.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately, on private account, during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade as measured by the statistics of merchandise, treasure, enfaced rupee paper, etc., during 1921-22 was against India to the extent of R32 crores, as compared with a debit balance of R48½ crores in the previous year and a credit balance of nearly R99 crores in 1919-20. The average of the war-period was in favour of India to the extent of R35 crores, while that of the pre-war years, 1909-14, was against India to the extent of half a crore. So that this reduction in the adverse balance indicates a tendency to return to normal trade conditions.

The following statement summarises the position :—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war average.	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+3,12,28	+2,40,01	+2,31,38
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+17,78	+18,04	+14,06
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	—1,45,85	—1,47,80	—2,00,80	—3,35,60	—2,66,34
(1) Balance of trade in merchandise	+78,27	+76,31	+1,29,26	—77,55	—20,90
Gold (private)*	—28,87	—7,81	—10,97	+8,88	+2,70
Silver (private)*	—7,21	—2,99	+15	—7,59	—14,95
(2) Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	—36,08	—10,80	—10,82	+1,29	—12,16
Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers paid in India	—41,35	—34,96(a)	—36,81(b)		
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	+18,58	+28,55	
Transfers of Government securities	—87	—38	—1,34	—56	+1,53
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	—44	—30	—28	—23	—27
(3) Balance of remittances of funds	—42,61	—30,14	—19,85	+27,76	+1,26
Total visible balance of trade	—42	+35,37	+98,59	—48,50	—31,80

\*Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade

(a) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases

(b) Includes Telegraphic Transfers from the Bank of Montreal R2,26 lakhs

+ — Net Export

— — Net Import

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's "invisible" exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, etc.

## II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

As in 1920-21, the imports and exports of gold and silver were of great importance in the year under review. The following table shows the imports and exports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods :—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	GOLD		SILVER		Net Imports— Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period . . . . .	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	—36,08
Average of war period . . . . .	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	—10,40
1919-20 . . . . .	10,97	6,93	15	59	—3,60
1920-21 . . . . .	12,51	21,39	10,90	4,41	+2,39
1921-22 . . . . .	13,82	16,61	17,33	2,38	—12,16

The unusual export of gold from India during the second half of 1920-21, which took place in order to liquidate the excess of imports over exports of merchandise, continued in the first half of 1921-22 and was then replaced by an equally marked import of gold, together with large imports of silver, and these importations dominated exchange during the latter half of the year.

The imports were stimulated by the low sterling price in London which was 115s. 2d. per fine ounce in August, 1921, and declined to 95s. at the end of March, 1922. The price of country gold in Bombay correspondingly stood at R33 and R28-13 per tola. The bulk of the exports of gold went to the United States (R11,96 lakhs) and Japan (R4,60 lakhs, a part of which subsequently found its way to the United States of America). There were large imports of gold into India from Mesopotamia (R3,58 lakhs), Australia and New Zealand (R1,54 lakhs), and Aden and Arabia (R1,12 lakhs), in payment for the exports of merchandise to those countries. Besides these, the United Kingdom contributed R5,90 lakhs and the United States of America R1,32 lakhs.

There were no imports of gold on Government account during the year as against R11,06 lakhs in 1920-21. The exports on Government account amounted to R7 lakhs to the Bahrein Islands as in the preceding year.

The general trade depression greatly curtailed the world-demand for silver. Nevertheless there was heavy buying on Chinese account, and shipments to India were 50 per cent greater than those in the previous year, despite the fact that the Government of India again did not buy any silver for coinage purposes. As in the case of gold, the net imports of silver were largest in the latter half of the year. A net export to China of R78 lakhs and the return of silver coin from East Africa, where the rupee has been demonetised, were noticeable features of the year's trade. For further details a reference is invited to Table No. 44.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange at Calcutta, and the prices of bar gold at Bombay. It will be noticed that silver prices were very much more steady than in the previous year. The highest quotation in London was less than one half of the maximum of 1920, when the record figure of 89½d. was reached, and the range between the highest and lowest quotations was 11½d. (the highest 43¾d. in September, 1921, and the lowest 32¾d. at the end of February, 1922) as against 41½d. in the year before. Notwithstanding Chinese demand, prices weakened from October to December, mainly on account of the melting down of Continental silver coinage. And in the last quarter of the year Chinese demand fell away and India became the main support of the silver market.

CALCUTTA;  
January 26, 1923.

C. G. FREKE,  
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.





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**Part II—Tables.**

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## PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—Throughout these tables "Pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1906-10 to 1913-14, and "war average" means the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

No. 1—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE

		(In lakhs of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1916-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,07,07	3,55,60	2,66,34
Government Stores		582	11,45	13,73	11,51	14,07
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>		<b>1,51,07</b>	<b>1,59,25</b>	<b>2,21,70</b>	<b>3,67,14</b>	<b>2,80,41</b>
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	32,79	10,60	10,97	12,51	13,82
	{ Silver	10,88	4,56	15	10,90	17,33
Government	{ Gold	1,53	1,54	3,28	11,06	..
	{ Silver	32,73	22,37	29,51	29	15
<b>TOTAL TREASURE</b>		<b>44,41</b>	<b>34,47</b>	<b>43,75</b>	<b>23,67</b>	<b>31,82</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>		<b>1,95,47</b>	<b>1,93,72</b>	<b>2,65,45</b>	<b>3,90,81</b>	<b>3,11,71</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	3,12,28	2,40,01	2,31,35
Foreign goods (re-exports)		1,02	8,14	17,78	18,64	14,06
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE</b>		<b>2,20,52</b>	<b>2,24,11</b>	<b>3,30,06</b>	<b>2,58,65</b>	<b>2,45,41</b>
Government Stores		11	1,72	5,97	9,59	3,22
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>		<b>2,21,63</b>	<b>2,25,83</b>	<b>3,36,03</b>	<b>2,68,24</b>	<b>2,48,63</b>
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	3,92	2,93	6,93	21,39	16,61
	{ Silver	5,07	1,77	39	4,41	2,38
Government	{ Gold	72	1,27	5,99	7	7
	{ Silver	1	1,27	17	30	..
<b>TOTAL TREASURE</b>		<b>4,64</b>	<b>3,97</b>	<b>12,02</b>	<b>21,46</b>	<b>19,06</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>		<b>2,26,27</b>	<b>2,29,80</b>	<b>3,48,05</b>	<b>2,89,70</b>	<b>2,67,69</b>
<b>TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE</b>		<b>4,47,90</b>	<b>4,55,63</b>	<b>6,84,08</b>	<b>6,57,94</b>	<b>5,16,40</b>

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PRECEDING FIFTY-FIVE YEARS

		(In lakhs of Rupees)								
		MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			GOLD		
		Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69		31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74		33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	3,96	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79		38,86	60,32	99,18	9,88	2,81	7,06	1,66	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84		50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,38	10,33	4,25	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89		61,51	83,61	1,45,12	13,02	1,61	11,41	3,41	38	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94		70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,63	14,24	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99		73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	5,43	3,33	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04		84,08	1,24,92	2,09,00	26,01	11,65	14,36	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09		1,19,85	1,05,14	2,25,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14		1,51,67	2,24,28	3,75,95	47,20	8,32	38,88	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19		1,50,25	2,21,23	3,71,48	39,07	7,30	31,77	12,14	4,26	7,88
In the year 1919-20		2,21,70	3,36,03	5,57,73	78,24	13,68	64,56	48,25	12,92	35,33
" 1920-21		3,17,14	2,67,64	5,84,78	34,76	26,17	8,59	23,57	21,46	2,11
" 1921-22		2,80,41	2,48,66	5,29,07	31,80	19,06	12,74	13,82	16,68	3,86(a)

NOTE.—(a) Government transactions are included in Table 2  
(2) Net exports

No. 3.—MONTHLY PRIVATE MERCHANDISE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1921-22 AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PREVIOUS YEARS 1920-21 AND 1919-20 AT THE PRIVATE AND WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS IN THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Month						EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Private Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Private Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		
April	11.1	11.7	1.5	1.1	25.87	10.84	17.22	22.71	28.14	18.04	8.07	1.45	5.36	0.70	-7.88(a)
May	11.1	11.1	1.1	1.1	21.1	18.70	20.01	21.77	28.06	10.12	7.75	8.16	7.91	4.3	-1.12(a)
June	11.1	11.1	1.1	1.1	19.15	17.51	19.13	0.81	2.19	18.64	7.75	7.32	8.08	-2.83(c)	-2.82(a)
July	10.1	10.5	1.1	1.1	17.1	17.77	17.88	28.31	20.69	17.17	0.00	1.43	13.8	-7.57(a)	-24(a)
August	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	20.80	18.00	17.36	26.95	2.10	19.77	3.81	5.7	10.83	-10.50(c)	-1.09(a)
September	11.0	11.1	1.1	1.1	19.71	16.27	17.02	31.1	-2.02	20.20	0.5	1.91	11.16	-6.07(c)	40
October	1.7	1.20	1.1	1.1	2.37	18.00	18.92	21.1	21.11	18.10	1.1	1.72	1.00	-11.70(c)	-5.17(a)
November	1.71	1.1	1.1	1.1	26.41	17.71	18.21	30.72	18.80	20.12	0.7	4.88	1.17	-11.77(c)	-6.20(a)
December	11.0	11.71	1.1	1.1	23.16	16.67	17.09	27.19	20.10	21.05	5.17	6.38	9.57	-11.57(c)	-1.21(a)
January	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	27.62	21.04	19.16	31.18	18.77	23.21	6.57	5.29	6.30	-12.18(a)	-4.38(c)
February	11.3	11.6	1.1	1.1	20.00	22.06	19.36	27.72	17.13	22.41	10.67	8.10	8.16	-7.81(a)	2.41
March	12.5	11.0	1.1	1.1	21.15	2.05	21.95	31.07	18.58	27.78	10.13	10.12	7.71	-5.18(a)	6.20
TOTAL	1,40,50	1,1,50	1,07,01	1,35,60	2,66,31	2,24,12	2,21,11	3,30,06	2,58,05	2,45,44	78.27	76.01	12.19	-77.5(a)	-20,90(a)

(a) Net imports.

No. 4.—VALUE OF MONTHLY PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of rupees)

	Private Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>I. FOOD GRAINS, AND TOBACCO.</b>					
Sugar	13,17.58	11,70.48	22,99.27	18,50.30	27,50.28
Grain, pulse, and flour	19.66	51.09	3,08.01	3.06	9,33.59
Liquors	172.01	2,04.04	2,90.77	4,21.17	0,37.20
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.52	2,90.91	3,00.16	2,70.36
Spices	1,54.72	1,96.91	2,26.53	1,91.08	1,42.59
Other food and drink	8,55.7	1,89.12	2,32.20	2,41.14	1,69.6
Fruits and vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.00	1,89.00	1,67.52	1,85.00
Tobacco	71.07	1,01.12	2,01.87	1,01.1	1,65.06
Tea	2.29	47.30	53.75	40.21	15.40
Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.93	20.14	19.02	20.59	14.77
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>21,54.65</b>	<b>26,38.91</b>	<b>41,12.88</b>	<b>35,67.14</b>	<b>50,62.94</b>
<b>II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTS AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.</b>					
Oils	3,94.88	4,23.95	9,43.78	8,76.40	7,56.14
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	30.89	30.41	12.86	30.37	5,55.05
Cotton	1,02.23	44.45	67.80	1,69.49	3,44.28
Silk	1,17.25	1,10.00	1,77.19	1,61.20	1,82.16
Wood and timber	71.10	85.31	1,25.32	1,01.58	89.33
Gums, resins and lac	25.62	22.00	71.61	47.61	41.00
Tallow, stearine, and wax	16.79	17.71	24.15	48.11	21.6
Seeds	7.72	58.19	1,25.99	51.50	16.73
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk, and wool (raw)	6.12	16.56	5.50	12.56	11.80
Hides and skins, raw	13.86	15.67	19.96	10.16	9.82
Wool	16.21	18.28	7.48	6.50	9.12
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for manufacture	8.51	8.16	8.28	17.00	8.67
Miscellaneous	1,47.29	1,05.50	1,47.18	1,68.32	1,79.03
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>10,03.37</b>	<b>9,52.89</b>	<b>17,87.08</b>	<b>17,10.53</b>	<b>22,01.31</b>
<b>III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.</b>					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	52,18.08	52,48.21	59,07.93	1,02,12.00	56,93.81
Silk	2,76.79	2,82.03	5,92.43	5,59.34	2,98.71
Wool	3,08.28	1,81.70	1,59.85	5,53.01	1,22.36
Haberdashery and millinery	1,36.54	1,02.30	96.85	3,01.89	62.79
Others	50.17	84.57	1,51.68	2,06.16	64.84
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	5,80.04	5,76.52	9,58.32	24,08.56	35,49.21
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	11,15.63	9,59.32	16,28.73	31,23.21	21,05.99
Railway plant and rolling-stock	6,11.21	1,41.84	4,58.78	14,18.05	18,91.06
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	5,02.00	4,88.99	7,14.74	16,16.18	11,91.52
Metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof	4,58.90	2,77.89	6,39.94	9,34.55	5,05.15
Dyes and colours	2,06.58	2,09.01	3,23.48	5.72.4	4,49.10
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,12.73	3,42.57	3,78.81	5.16.47	3,74.57
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,56.28	3,48.19	4,53.62	14,08.08	3,51.90
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,84.88	2,66.64	3,12.71	9.12.19	8,54.49
Glassware and earthenware	2,15.69	1,75.90	2,74.47	4,27.87	3,00.40
Apparel	2,03.40	1,54.77	1,96.61	4,42.12	1,28.04
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	33.78	32.85	37.11	68.96	70.11
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	45.40	30.13	53.78	1,28.62	66.42
Furniture, cabinetwork, and manufactures of wood	29.52	31.73	45.94	9.65	54.29
Miscellaneous	6,33.70	8.87.24	11,54.39	16,12.26	13,29.76
<b>TOTAL, CLASS III</b>	<b>1,11,80.20</b>	<b>1,03,56.34</b>	<b>1,45,35.07</b>	<b>2,74,97.24</b>	<b>1,89,07.92</b>
<b>IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED</b>					
	2,16.50	3,82.52	4,12.21	7,54.97	4,32.83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,45,84.72</b>	<b>1,47,80.19</b>	<b>2,07,97.24</b>	<b>3,35,59.88</b>	<b>2,66,34.65</b>

**No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO PRINCIPAL SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF**

(in thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.</b>					
Grain, pulse, and flour	4,81,11	37,41,90	15,11,57	2,51,91	29,93,98
Tea	13,01,78	17,01,37	20,51,00	1,11,95	18,2,02
Spices	5,58,85	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Tobacco	5,51,00	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Provisions and human stores	1,01,22	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Fruit and vegetables	1,01,22	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Fish (excluding canned fish)	1,01,22	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Sugar	1,01,22	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Liquors	1,01,22	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,01,22	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
<b>TOTAL, CLASS I</b>	<b>62,06,50</b>	<b>53,56,93</b>	<b>12,22,84</b>	<b>1,07,12</b>	<b>53,51,21</b>
<b>II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.</b>					
Cotton	3,27,50	33,63,10	3,67,11	11,1,05	58,96,8
Seeds	21,30,97	12,1,42	26,1,10	10,1,45	17,40,69
Jute	22,20,41	12,80,22	21,1,18	11,30,00	14,04,82
Gums, resins, and lac	2,5,55	1,01,22	1,71,17	1,11,95	1,00,36
Hides and skins, raw	10,31,00	8,88,21	2,41,12	1,11,95	5,98,14
Oils	91,00	1,80,22	6,40,63	3,15,07	2,84,34
Wool	2,08,9	1,80,22	4,11,27	1,11,95	2,54,46
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,11,52	1,11,52	1,01,22	1,11,95	1,70,34
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	42,82	1,4,50	1,4,50	1,11,95	78,66
Wood and timber	90,14	1,4,50	1,4,50	1,11,95	58,61
Hemp	78,27	1,17,87	1,11,95	1,11,95	30,56
Coal, coke, and peat fuel	75,71	45,40	8,06	1,01,22	16,04
Tallow, stearine, and wax	9,15	7,1	1,11,95	1,11,95	0,14
Miscellaneous	2,28,25	1,4,50	5,00,53	4,55,55	8,10,79
<b>TOTAL, CLASS II</b>	<b>1,02,50,1</b>	<b>81,96,00</b>	<b>1,63,09,51</b>	<b>1,05,13,46</b>	<b>1,11,55,89</b>
<b>III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.</b>					
Yarns and textile fabrics—	20,24,7	10,19,22	20,01,0	20,09,17	29,99,57
Jute	11,40,1	11,72,71	27,41,1	18,77,18	10,63,07
Cotton	25,33	21,20	07,8	51,1	71,2
Wool	7,10	7,10	07,8	51,1	71,2
Silk	1,11	1,11	07,8	51,1	71,2
Others	4,51,8	7,10,2	12,71,1	1,11,95	4,03,87
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	10,31,00	8,88,21	2,41,12	1,11,95	5,98,14
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Dyes and colours	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	22,41	1,4,50	45,40	1,11,95	58,61
Motors, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Apparatus	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Railway plant and rolling stock	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Paper, pasteboard and stationery	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Ceramics and earthenware	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
Miscellaneous	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95	1,11,95
<b>TOTAL, CLASS III</b>	<b>51,88,07</b>	<b>69,96,01</b>	<b>1,02,22,84</b>	<b>80,91,11</b>	<b>81,66,75</b>
<b>IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>2,11,9,73</b>	<b>2,04,09</b>	<b>2,07,02</b>	<b>1,20,2</b>	<b>4,63,16</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,19,19,73</b>	<b>2,1,06,70</b>	<b>3,12,27,89</b>	<b>2,40,01,23</b>	<b>2,81,38,01</b>

**No. 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE**

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	12	53	3	9	24	1,02,22	44 13	67,80	1,09,49	3,44,28
" waste	3*	2				60	45	7	6	2
" manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	1,331,017	804,800	533,341	580,206	635,606	21,08,56	19,63,42	2,51,50	20,45,20	22,67,12
" white	654,255	518,880	222,017	421,784	306,107	11,03,33	12,13,42	15,91,33	21,80,01	12,06,83
" coloured	631,52	396,277	203,296	489,256	1,32,7	12,91,20	12,11,0	12,70,01	4,11,8	7,59,39
Twist and yarn	41,794	31,063	1,097	17,833	37,12	3,77,15	4,91,79	1,40	13,57,8	11,11,22
Hosiery	24,014	8,970	4,878	10,706	2,501	9,56	94,50	1,20,05	1,90,80	63,49
Handkerchiefs and shawls	37,127*	30,913	17,064	18,472	9,716	52,20	22,92	17,03	47,22	9,52
Fabrics	1,598	1,722	1,073	1,406	1,001	21,69	61,8	5,24	86,21	21,02
Thread, sewing						38,10	49,05	46,00	91,20	7,51
Other sorts						2,63,97	65,55	83,93	1,47,12	81,01
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>4,70,51</b>	<b>52,51,00</b>	<b>59,77,00</b>	<b>1,03,81,55</b>	<b>60,38,11</b>
<b>Machinery and millwork—</b>										
Metal working Machinery (including										
Machine tools						1,40	89	5,46	1,51,77	1,24,19
Textile, Cotton						1,16,18	1,86,32	1,30,76	3,67,38	7,64,18
" Jute						1,15,06	53,15	1,47,77	2,77,07	4,32,15
" Other sorts						8,93	0,76	18,91	27,70	05,86
Prime-movers						79,20	45,94	70,80	2,44,88	2,90,81
Electrical						39,89	39,80	1,21,07	2,18,86	3,81,93
Paper mill machinery						3,06	4,23	9,78	31,31	33,88
Sewing and knitting machines and										
parts						20,33	40,20	54,64	68,06	24,71
Boilers										
Tea						19,57	16,05	51,44	1,58,74	2,55,42
Mining						11,51	13,45	22,34	39,11	26,86
Typewriters						2,75	10,92	18,12	36,83	15,52
Rice and flour mill machinery	5	6	12	17	7	6,28	6,27	11,88	55,45	64,28
Sugar						3,35	2,46	4,32	17,55	88,40
Other kinds						1,02,52	90,51	2,17,82	5,01,37	7,52,50
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>5,61,14</b>	<b>5,13,87</b>	<b>9,01,82</b>	<b>22,37,57</b>	<b>34,25,51</b>
<b>Sugar—</b>										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	624	409	409	238	717	12,33,90	14,07,55	21,82,60	16,04,59	26,76,76
" 15 D. S. and below	10	3		1	1	17,07	7,47	1,57	4,20	1,12
Molasses	98	81	72	105	64	41,53	41,40	89,89	1,01,71	49,48
Confectionery	3	1	1	2	1	21,04	13,14	21,25	39,36	18,75
Saccharin	3					1,04	92	4,46	7,14	4,17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>13,17,58</b>	<b>14,70,48</b>	<b>22,98,27</b>	<b>18,50,30</b>	<b>27,50,28</b>

\* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14

[illegible]

\* The figures represent the average for 1912-1' and 1913-14  
† " " , from 1910-11 to 1913-14

## No 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war 1914	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Motor cars and Motor cycles—										
Motor cars . . . . . No	1	2	10	15	3	(1)1,145	7,111	2,62,61	7,82,24	1,73,00
Motor cycles . . . . . "	—	1	2	5	1	( )10,68	6,56	16,46	5,50	8,57
Motor v a g o n s . . . . . "	—	—	1	3	1	( )1,0	( )9	48,55	2,23,1	29,49
Parts and accessories . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	51,0*	20,79	6,02	1,70,16	53,87
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,64	1,11,45	3,32,84	12,34,33	2,71,73
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions . . . . . Cwt	98	100	1,4	134	51	40,11	55,09	8,96	1,12,19	66,48
Biscuits and cakes . . . . . "	73	46	47	42	14	3,08	27,72	39,85	46,95	18,38
Farinaceous and patent foods . . . . . "	26	248	271	205	274	5,10	16,40	6,35	70,92	59,78
Milk condensed and preserved . . . . . "	103	74	68	62	81	2,57	14,0	40,19	14,82	64,40
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	50,70	61,75	86,08	61,31
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,90,01	3,60,00	2,70,36
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,27,07	2,02,47	2,34,16	7,30,34	2,34,11
Glass and Glassware—										
Bargles . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	91,55	31,59	51,14	96,25	60,78
Bottles and phials . . . . . Gross	166	345	273	345	272	12,56	20,14	30,07	54,57	35,88
Beads and false pearls . . . . . Cwt	29	18	20	20	16	24,67	17,05	19,44	45,09	35,86
Sheets and plates . . . . . Supl feet	16,187	8,29	12,225	17,258	12,895	17,46	20,09	38,01	71,11	37,9
Funnels, globes, etc . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,44	14,21	18,90	16,41	16,48
Other glassware . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	48,75	32,10	40,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,02	1,28,02	1,99,81	3,37,62	2,22,49
Matches . . . . . Gross	14,60*	14,615	15,016	12,099	13,681	88,21	1,53,81	2,04,83	1,67,01	2,03,80
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement . . . . . Tons	130	3	92	131	135	52,77	8,22	92,60	1,39,15	1,38,70
Bricks and tiles . . . . . No	17,833	16,534	10,079	3,49	18,233	15,1	20,37	17,60	62,94	40,40
Others . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	13,83	23,62	21,69
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	68,80	1,24,03	2,25,99	2,00,69
Spices—										
Bestelnuts . . . . . Cwt	1,178	1,175	1,126	956	984	1,08,24	1,36,85	1,55,32	1,40,04	1,36,81
Cloves . . . . . "	76	90	83	57	60	27,78	39,15	54,47	33,94	45,78
Others . . . . .	62	61	34	24	30	18,70	21,43	16,74	11,10	12,05
TOTAL	1,216	1,326	1,243	1,037	1,074	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,26,53	1,81,08	1,94,69
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds . . . . . Tons	531	826	708	915	872	23,80	74,44	57,72	94,79	86,70
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,03,33	1,71,85	1,04,19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	1,61,05	2,66,64	1,90,89
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates . . . . . Tons	46	47	50	50	49	58,03	67,52	92,19	1,14,75	1,00,84
Almonds . . . . . "	3	53	7	3	5	23,78	2,61	75,53	32,42	46,40
Others . . . . .	4	47	4	3	3	10,27	8,72	14,75	12,15	11,37
Fresh fruits and vegetables . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	15,64	8,45	7,08	8,49	9,39
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,30	1,89,60	1,67,82	1,68,00
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes . . . . . lb	1,731	2,623	4,180	6,208	2,739	52,74	1,12,79	1,68,68	2,50,80	1,81,94
Others . . . . . "	1,498	1,017	1,629	1,404	1,324	18,33	19,68	39,24	39,61	33,72
TOTAL	3,229	3,640	5,789	7,610	4,063	71,07	1,32,42	2,01,87	2,90,41	1,65,06
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor . . . . . lb	1,417	1,632	514	701	688	15,65	24,37	24,65	26,77	21,24
Proprietary and patent medicines . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	30,49	26,12	20,01
Quinine salts . . . . . lb	119	6	74	94	63	11,61	1,89	23,32	3,42	27,65
Cassia lignea . . . . . Cwt	35	39	50	10	18	9,56	9,10	16,52	12,56	13,21
Other sorts . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55,79	87,52	1,08,11	78,26
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,82,50	2,11,68	1,68,37
Rubber raw and manufactured . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,06,60	2,52,0	1,51,88
Salt . . . . . Tons	545	444	446	621	472	79,16	1,81,65	2,00,52	2,28,13	1,51,68
Wool, raw . . . . . lb	3,202	8,078	1,318	1,073	1,361	16,21	18,28	7,48	6,50	9,12
Manufactures—										
Piece goods . . . . . Yds	22,420	8,200	3,377	11,007	1,952	2,06,79	1,37,68	1,26,67	4,01,18	78,92
Shawls . . . . . No	1,688	189	19	16	44	41,45	5,50	1,08	1,18	1,08
Carpets and rugs . . . . . lb	1,400	636	528	48	291	10,20	9,57	15,72	20,07	11,76
Hosiery . . . . . "	440	2,7	92	32	82	11,08	11,33	6,27	1,0	5,23
Wool and knitting wool . . . . .	877	80	94	320	413	19,32	10,94	5,94	24,7	18,79
Other sorts . . . . .	1,315	520	274	501	262	12,63	6,74	4,17	13,80	6,24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,90	1,67,33	6,95,1	1,31,98
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours . . . . . Cwt	296	255	272	347	264	54,19	83,08	96,68	1,52,47	1,03,14
Painter's materials . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	15,91	34,03	42,75	20,82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	98,99	1,30,71	1,95,22	1,23,96
Bobbins . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,85	38,80	61,87	1,19,88
Wood and Timber—										
Timber . . . . . C. tons	92	70	68	62	54	69,32	82,87	1,22,63	1,01,94	83,89
Others . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,52	8,81	46,75	31,69
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,39	1,31,44	1,48,69	1,15,08
Apparel—										
Apparel . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,81	1,19,48	1,82,47	59,71
Gold and silver thread . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	45,49	56,66	16,96	72,54	32,76
Hats, caps and bonnets . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	15,05	12,44	42,84	14,49
Second hand clothing . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	13,78*	7,12	5,90	14,80	5,85
Other kinds . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,82	7,30	4,05	18,63	9,81
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,48,44	1,58,83	3,26,28	1,12,62

(n) Figures for 1913-14

\* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14



	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)*				
	Previous Year	1910-11	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	Previous Year	1910-11	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	5.35	10.7	7.08	11.10	100.88
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—	5.31	1.15	8.55	15.11	31.87
Soap	—	—	—	—	—	18.01	30.5	2.25	1.10	83.42
Barb wire and wire netting	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	7.46	8.0	77.00	77.00
Arms ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	7.7	11	6.07	70.11	70.11
Freight stores and pearls, uncut	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	16.5	9	63.11	63.11
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	8.2	68.04	68.04
Rails and iron and machinery	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.0	3.139	62.79	62.79
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	7.3	6.1	55.44	55.44
Books, printed, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	54.40	54.40
Paper and printing materials	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	43.68	43.68
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	10.48	10.48
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	34.26	34.26
Umbrellas and articles	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	2.08	2.08
Flax, raw	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	5	5
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	16.05	16.05
Cloves	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	1.94	1.94
Plumage	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	11.60	11.60
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	24.84	24.84
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	60.35	60.35
Gums and resins	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	24.22	24.22
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	26.99	26.99
Furniture and silverware	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	25.54	25.54
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	24.39	24.39
Animals, living	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	21.41	21.41
Fats, raw	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	10.94	10.94
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	11.87	11.87
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	11.87	11.87
Tallow and stearine	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	10.15	10.15
Fish (excluding canned fish)	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	15.77	15.77
Outlery	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	16.82	16.82
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	16.81	16.81
Boots and shoes	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	15.13	15.13
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	13.25	13.25
Jewelry also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	6.52	6.52
Hides and skins, raw	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	5.82	5.82
Hides and skins, tanned	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	10.83	10.83
Cordage and rope	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	6.20	6.20
Pitch and tar	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	6.90	6.90
Oil cloth and floor cloth	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	1.50	1.50
Manures	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	1.80	1.80
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	4.23.81	4.23.81
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	4.23.81	4.23.81
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	11.2	10.1	2,863.43	2,863.43
Government Stores.										
Railway plant and rolling-stock—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10.80	68.01	3.57.79	1,00.49	1,51.09
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	68.08	41.56	44.07	1,25.16	76.61
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Materials for construction—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rails and fishplates	—	—	—	—	—	55.72	11.29	40.99	7.94	4.71
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	44.08	14.12	3.41	1.04	9.78
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,79.59	1,24.98	4,46.20	2,35.23	2,41.94
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	—	—	—	—	—	71	10	—	—	1.6.68
Metals and ores—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	25	10	18	25	21
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	25	10	18	25	21
Others	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	3	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	28	26	24	32	25
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	11.69	37.51	82.84	1,09.78
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	11.69	37.51	82.84	1,09.78
Instrumental apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18.16	37.5	41.91	66.41	95.09
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	18.16	37.5	41.91	66.41	95.09
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11.82	1.95	57.90	41.91	46.54
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	27.77	1.95	6.82	82.01
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	15.13	20.09	22.74	28.82
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9.89	22.22	27.1	20.48	26.11
Textiles—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	51.84	29.71	5.61	11.26
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	48.64	29.73	10.13	5.14
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	6.56	1,12.63	68.95	4.95	5.80
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15.48	2,07.61	1,28.89	20.69	21.70
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	3.68	71.0	12.16	9.01	14.04
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24.22	1,05.55	1,01.06	67.02	11.85
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	22.59	11.10	12.24	8.45
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	68.11	2,41.00	1,55.5	1,81.02	2,99.45
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,82.28	11,45.18	13,78.00	11,53.84	14,06.68

\* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14

**No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE**

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1913-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1913-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw	Tons	400	301	428	371	531	3,278.2	38,710	58,002.1	41,028.8	33,908.8
Manufactures—											
City	Yds	1,111	1,301	1,150	1,110	24,230	73.91	1,511	2,979.0	2,218.0	92.59
Country	Yds	10,111	12,300	11,750	9,151	13,700	1,507	7,411	5,831	17.8	643.80
Other sorts				151,870	82,730	81,300	10,57	2,26	50,77	10,000	51,22
<b>TOTAL COTTON, RAW AND MANUFACTURED</b>							<b>14,083.6</b>	<b>15,859.0</b>	<b>86,065.7</b>	<b>49,900.1</b>	<b>63,619.0</b>
Jute, raw	Tons	70	41	592	472	408	22.2	15,504.8	24,090.0	10,000	14,049.2
Manufactures—											
Sisal		3,012.2	412.611	86,244	130,895	95,220	0.3910	6,709.9	3,161.1	5,116.1	2,200.8
Sisal (I)			02.891	25,104	397,013	191,900		14,219.0	10,110.8	18,700.3	11,716.5
Sisal (II)											
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		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Opium	Cwt.	51	11	9	11	9	0,06 17	2,17,35	1,06,03	2,52 01	2,05,42
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	42	50	60	22 41	34 90	16 50	59,74	56,58
Other metals	"	10	11	14	32	38	31 41	47 12	55 05	1,19,02	1 58, 7
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	"	52	72	56	82	98	54 22	82 88	1 01 90	1,78,76	1,85,15
Others—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	302	700	519	98 64	88,91	71,56	1 77,98	1,25,12
Others	"	12	21	15	44	80	16,18	1,00,69	78 51	68,31	45,12
TOTAL	"	619	495	397	824	549	1,14,82	1,89,63	1,30,37	2,40,29	1,70,24
Coffee	Cwt.	255	215	273	238	235	1,87 52	1 14 09	1,71 39	1,42,07	1,30,08
Oilseeds	Tons	140	117	143	95	118	1,06 37	91 56	1 83 50	1,10,13	1,36,57
Drugs and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	33	10	12	29,92	1 57 35	1 32 70	41,21	51,37
Wyrobalins	"	1,382	1,058	1,858	793	1,239	59,72	56 51	1 01 81	4 78	58,37
Turmeric	"	92	78	67	56	48	11 08	12 81	12 55	9,77	9,11
Others	"	107	94	79	97	96	11,13	14 90	18 39	18,19	13,07
TOTAL	"	1,613	1,261	2,037	956	1,395	1,14,91	2,41 07	2,65 01	1,09,06	1,32,22
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	25	28	54 99	97 62	1 18 51	1,11,61	1,27,70
Manures—											
Bones	"	95	30	84	99	89	65 41	28 96	75,35	1,00,05	92,08
Other kinds	"	22	18	48	16	16	10,78	21 30	72 34	26,22	21,06
TOTAL	"	117	57	132	115	105	76,17	50,26	1,47,66	1,26,27	1,13,77
Fodder, bran, and pollards							89 73	1 15 56	1 17 88	1,11,18	1,11,00
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	122	48	106	38,53	53 52	65 41	20,50	31,04
Chillies	"	124	126	117	168	143	20,43	27 23	40,71	7,27	40,19
Ginger	"	73	55	69	33	74	19,95	12 61	21 58	11,08	10,61
Others	"	9	11	24	10	11	6,97	9 99	20,47	10,47	9,52
TOTAL	"	325	315	332	279	334	85 88	1 03,35	1 57,17	83,32	1,00,36
Colr	Tons	36	23	39	30	28	80 23	54 03	1,03 94	99,94	92,60
Rubber, raw	Ibs	1,120	7,728	12,599	14,014	11,015	38,70	1,58 13	1,68,77	1,55,14	77,16
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	28,950	23,806	22,903	23 27	41 56	73,95	63,46	61,47
Cigars	"	1,536	1,260	720	558	445	13,01	11 23	9,76	7,04	5,49
Others	"	384	611	1,201	821	850	63	3 44	8,91	4,42	4,85
TOTAL	"	22,346	25,917	30,877	24,685	24,228	36,91	56 23	92 62	74,92	71,31
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	35	53	48	29,18	38 25	37 07	50,36	46,02
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,67	28,82	24,65
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	61,74	74,18	70,67
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	58	39	10	77,84	56 91	1,25,46	1,09,09	46,39
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9 99	9,32	4,40	7,13
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	11,39	12,41	10,26
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,46,08	1,26,50	63,78
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	61	71	27	35 87	57 45	86,17	1,01,11	63,34
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh											
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	11	10	9	24,81	34 63	38,19	37,58	43,97
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	21,82	22,57	24,55	22,76	19,26
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	161	152	180	20,97	24,61	27,67	28,44	32,28
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	10	8	9	11	10	12,38	10 65	14,61	18,31	14,89
Others	"	54	65	55	61	91	5,27	7,40	8 24	9,37	1,18
TOTAL	"	249	239	225	224	281	38,62	42,66	50,52	56,02	60,35
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	371	390	235	34,99	79 85	55,16	70,91	41,32
Hemp, raw	"	509	561	742	408	256	75,27	1 17 87	1,89 41	86,15	39,86
Drugs and medicines	"	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	45,47	48,32	35,18
Animals, living	No.	451	274	249	221	270	28,04	22 13	35,50	37,76	32,92
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,4 1	1,161	1,161	42,74	39 68	41,91	83,40	26,29
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5 87	5,62	5,17	2,96
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	46,93	38,57	29,25
Apparel											
Sugar	Tons	11	8	16	22	6	15,44	10 67	14,18	17,17	20,62
Candles	lb.	8,089	8,014	11,479	5,842	6,054	16,01	21 91	53 42	95,48	24,87
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	325	526	641	1,144	115	17,10	21 34	35,55	16,91	17,99
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	62	54	52	75,77	48 46	82,98	1,50,18	16,03
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	3	3	4	8,43	10 33	15,18	13,58	18,16
Bristles	Cwt.	(a) 94	4	2	4	2	16,20(a)	14 20	40,73	10, 8	18,12
Horns, tips, etc.	"	83	30	66	41	64	21 00	7 26	16,89	18,78	11,24
Tallow, stearine, and wax	Cwt.	17	13	15	19	14	0 48	7 93	0 19	8 17	10,00
Articles exported by post	"	—	—	—	—	—	90,78	1,32,15	2,00,74	2,67,91	3,10,11
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	1 07 06	91,38	1,23,34	1,23,32	1,23,32
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,73	2,15,96,70	3,12,27,89	3,40,01,23	2,31,38,01

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms"

**No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE**

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF POUNDS)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Cotton, raw . . . . .	Tons	..	..	.	1	3	14	68	..	25.07	59.45
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece goods { Grey . . . . .	Yds.	4,763	22,043	38,270	31,659	49,070	8,40	70.27	1,99.10	1,95.78	2,17.72
White . . . . .	"	9,371	14,672	10,004	7,319	8,837	17.11	46.83	1,02.93	41.87	42.29
Coloured . . . . .	"	50,798	37,888	31,301	18,902	15,738	1,10.79	1,36.10	1,80.46	1,14.85	1,02.27
Twist and yarn . . . . .	lb	928	1,045	2,899	332	569	8.05	12.77	38.20	7.89	11.10
Other sorts . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	7.13	18.10	32.26	20.95	22.84
<b>TOTAL COTTON</b> . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	1,57.65	2,03.06	5,59.01	4,13.21	4,55.87
Wool, raw . . . . .	lb	6,580	13,673	15,934	8,934	14,876	42.50	1,02.06	1,53.57	70.70	95.90
„ manufactures . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	4.16	8.37	32.26	34.06	50.36
<b>TOTAL WOOL</b> . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	46.66	1,10.43	1,85.83	1,10.76	1,46.26
Sugar . . . . .	Tons	27	22	68	73	33	52.95	1,12.57	3,56.81	6,17.75	1,17.96
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes) . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	15.89	18.89	40.81	50.38	81.74
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	13.11	42.18	48.88	67.29	51.72
Hardware . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	13.89	11.83	30.73	29.99	26.57
Gums and resins . . . . .	Cwt.	58	43	41	46	54	10.54	13.59	25.02	25.85	23.95
Silk, raw . . . . .	lb	47	49	159	101	42	1.23	2.00	11.89	4.91	3.21
„ manufactures—											
Piece goods . . . . .	Yds.	776	907	2,032	887	715	6.37	11.67	36.89	17.26	12.42
Other sorts . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	66	2.41	6.99	2.56	6.51
<b>TOTAL SILK</b> . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	8.26	16.08	55.77	24.73	22.14
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel . . . . .	Tons	19	5	3	4	4	10.20	10.02	16.51	19.59	13.03
Others . . . . .	"	1	..	1	1	5	9.85	8.18	33.85	19.60	8.49
<b>TOTAL METALS AND ORES</b> . . . . .		20	5	4	5	9	20.05	18.20	49.86	39.25	21.52
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	3.95	7.91	6.02	10.32
Articles re-exported by post . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	16.24	23.85	61.40	57.93	39.19
All other articles . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	1,08.64	1,58.50	3,55.72	3,61.20	4,06.10
<b>TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS</b> . . . . .		—	—	—	—	—	4,61.88	8,14.38	17,77.80	18,04.35	14,06.34

## No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

In lakhs of Rupees

COUNTRIES	PRE WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1919 20		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
<b>British Empire—</b>									
United Kingdom . . . . .	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	93 56	69,62	1,53,18	1,04,98	98,61	2,03,59
Egypt . . . . .	..	..	..	88	9,36	10 24	1,39	3 80	5,10
Ceylon . . . . .	72	8 24	8,96	1,66	9 63	11,29	2,51	11,25	13 76
Straits Settlements . . . . .	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	5,93	7 58	13,51
Australia . . . . .	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	3,03	6,14	3,24	3,40	6,64
Hongkong . . . . .	98	9,26	10,24	1 30	4,48	5,78	2,75	9,10	11,85
Canada . . . . .	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	5	1,69	1,74
Aden and Dependencies . . . . .	41	1 25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	1,02	3,22	4,24
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	36	69	1,25	1,15	1,32	2 47	1,67	1,52	3,49
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4 16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	1,91	5,70	7,61
<b>TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .</b>	<b>1,01,54</b>	<b>92 06</b>	<b>1,93,60</b>	<b>96,64</b>	<b>1,15,78</b>	<b>2,12,42</b>	<b>1,25,45</b>	<b>1,40 17</b>	<b>2,71,62</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>									
United States of America . . . . .	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,20	26,75	37,04	25,27	49 78	74,05
Japan . . . . .	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	19,15	46 86	66 01
France . . . . .	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	1,77	16,76	18,53
Italy . . . . .	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	1,37	8,38	9,75
Persia . . . . .	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	2,30	5,29	7,59
China . . . . .	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,53	11,01	14,84
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	59	12,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	84	8,75	9,59
Java . . . . .	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	19,64	2,00	21,64
Cuba . . . . .	...	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	..	1,96	1,96
Argentine Republic . . . . .	...	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	...	6,38	6,38
Indo-China " . . . . .	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	4	1,09	1,13
Chile . . . . .	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	87	91
Spain . . . . .	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	54	2,36	2,90
Russia . . . . .	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	15	..	15
Netherlands " . . . . .	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	99	1,64	2,63
Belgium . . . . .	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	70	10,10	10,80
Germany . . . . .	9,35	22,86	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	4	1,39	1,43
Austria* . . . . .	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	13	37	50
Egypt . . . . .	26	1,90	2,16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	5,72	9,90	15,62
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .</b>	<b>44,31</b>	<b>1,32,06</b>	<b>1,76,37</b>	<b>51,16</b>	<b>1,08,33</b>	<b>1,59,49</b>	<b>82,52</b>	<b>1,83,89</b>	<b>2,66,41</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL .</b>	<b>1,45,85</b>	<b>2,24,12</b>	<b>3,69,97</b>	<b>1,47,80</b>	<b>2,24,11</b>	<b>3,71,91</b>	<b>2,07,97</b>	<b>3,30,06</b>	<b>5,38,03</b>

\* Figures prior to 1921-22  
Note.—Exports include

## WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In lakhs of Rupees

1920-21			1921-22			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
2,01,60	50,53	2,61,13	1,50,92	49,28	2,00,20	British Empire—
1,54	3,79	5,33	72	2,22	2,94	United Kingdom
1,91	11,88	13,79	1,38	12,31	13,69	Egypt
4,51	9,09	13,90	4,08	7,83	11,76	Ceylon
1,20	6,30	7,50	9,44	4,05	13,49	Straits Settlements
2,39	7,40	9,79	1,66	6,65	8,31	Australia
1,33	1,34	2,67	51	1,47	1,98	Hongkong
93	3,10	4,33	82	2,70	3,52	Canada
1,38	2,17	3,55	2,34	1,95	4,29	Aden and Dependencies
1,19	7,99	9,48	5,49	12,59	18,08	Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba)
						Other countries of the British Empire
2,21,58	1,09,69	3,31,47	1,77,36	1,00,90	2,78,26	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries—
35,30	37,83	73,15	21,61	25,00	47,21	United States of America
26,43	21,24	50,67	13,58	38,68	52,26	Japan
3,61	9,54	13,18	2,23	9,90	12,13	France
4,13	6,71	10,84	2,00	5,85	7,85	Italy
1,34	3,96	5,30	1,66	3,43	5,09	Persia
3,03	8,44	11,47	2,60	11,13	13,73	China
86	7,11	7,97	...	19	19	Turkey, Asiatic
15,62	3,06	18,68	23,71	4,14	27,85	Java
...	1,78	1,78	...	1,04	1,04	Cuba
...	5,29	5,29	...	2,44	2,44	Argentine Republic
...	1,45	1,45	1	2,22	2,23	Indo-China
...	2,13	2,13	...	20	20	Chile
34	2,83	3,17	29	1,84	2,13	Spain
22	..	22	5	...	5	Russia
3,03	1,30	4,42	2,36	2,73	5,09	Netherlands
5,33	12,84	18,17	5,33	8,03	13,36	Belgium
4,75	8,82	13,57	7,25	16,34	23,59	Germany
64	86	1,50	20	85	1,05	Austria*
...	...	...	..	...	...	Egypt
9,36	9,86	19,22	6,10	9,93	16,03	Other countries
1,14,02	1,48,16	2,62,18	88,98	1,44,54	2,33,52	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
3,35,60	2,58,05	5,93,65	2,66,34	2,45,44	5,11,78	GRAND TOTAL

represent Austria-Hungary.  
re-exports.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF ALL PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

Countries	Pre-war average			War average		1919-20				1921-22			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
<b>British Empire—</b>															
United Kingdom . . . . .	62.3	25.1	43.0	50.5	31.1	41.1	50.5	29.9	37.8	60.9	21.9	43.9	56.6	20.1	39.1
Ceylon . . . . .	5.0	5.7	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.0	1.2	3.1	2.6	0.6	4.0	2.3	0.5	5.0	2.7
British Settlements . . . . .	2.1	2.4	2.3	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.4	0.5	2.3	1.5	3.1	2.3
Australia . . . . .	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	2.1	1.3	3.5	1.6	2.6
Hongkong . . . . .	0.7	1.1	2.7	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	2.8	2.2	0.7	2.0	1.6	0.6	2.7	1.6
Mauritius and Dependencies . . . . .	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	63.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	31.7	57.1	60.3	44.3	50.5	66.0	42.6	55.8	66.6	41.0	54.4
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>															
Japan . . . . .	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	9.2	14.2	12.3	7.9	9.1	8.6	5.1	15.7	10.2
United States of America . . . . .	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.0	9.9	12.1	14.8	13.8	10.5	11.7	12.4	8.1	10.0	9.2
Java . . . . .	0.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	9.4	0.6	4.0	4.6	1.2	3.2	8.9	1.7	5.4
France . . . . .	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	0.8	5.1	3.5	1.1	3.7	2.2	0.3	4.0	2.4
Italy (exclusive of Hong Kong and Amoy) . . . . .	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	0.6	2.5	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.8	2.4	1.5
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Amoy) . . . . .	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.9	3.3	1.0	1.0	4.5	2.7
Prussia . . . . .	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0
Russia . . . . .	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	..	..	0.1	..	0.04	0.01	0.0	0.1
Netherlands . . . . .	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0
Belgium . . . . .	1.0	0.3	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.1	2.0	1.6	5.0	3.1	2.1	3.3	2.6
Germany . . . . .	0.4	0.8	5.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	..	0.1	0.3	1.4	3.4	2.3	2.7	6.7	4.6
Austria (1) . . . . .	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	50.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	18.3	42.0	30.7	55.7	49.5	31.0	57.4	44.2	33.1	59.0	45.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1919, 1920 AND 1921, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES\*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1919	1920	1921	Pre-war average	1919	1920	1921
United Kingdom . . . . .	599	1,461	1,933	1,086	465	799	1,334	703
France . . . . .	305	1,432	1,996	942	253	475	1,076	802
Egypt (e) . . . . .	26	40	104	57	31	78	88	37
Canada . . . . .	106	193(d)	275(e)	104(d)	66	255(c)	202(e)	165(e)
United States of America . . . . .	341	813	1,100	523	433	1,015	1,683	912
British South Africa . . . . .	38	52	103	61	35	49	43	24
Japan (f) . . . . .	55	220	238	164	50	211	196	126
Brazil . . . . .	61†	78	125	60	69†	130	108	59
Netherlands . . . . .	(b)	235	278	187	..	113	142	114
Belgium . . . . .	155†	209	511	402	144†	91	348	286
Denmark . . . . .	(b)	140	175	91	..	41	87	77
Sweden . . . . .	(b)	141	187	..	..	88	127	..
Australia . . . . .	73‡	88	148	120	67‡	(b)	128	118
British India (a) . . . . .	103	177‡	336‡	195	148	232‡	282‡	146

\* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published by the Board of Trade, London.

† Triennial average

‡ Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London

(a) Includes Government stores

(b) Value not available

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained direct from mining operation

(d) Including silver bullion

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan

(f) Trade of Japan proper with Foreign Countries



## No. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

(In thousands of Rupee)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average.	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>UNITED KINGDOM.</b>					<b>UNITED KINGDOM—contd.</b>				
Imports therefrom—					Report of Indian produce—contd.				
Apparel	59,29	71 12	1 (0 0)	52,5	Sisal	6,55	18,52	21,20	14,25
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	5,85	55,05	53,28	Castor	78,50	7,99	15,67	24,71
Artificial silk yarn	—	1,01	96	1,0	Cotton	1,74,92	3 59,45	1,01,14	98,75
Belt for machinery	6,26	47, 1	1,01,00	55,21	Limited	5,05 01	7,03,20	4,47,53	2,04,02
Bobbin	—	17,74	5,05	10,55	Alumina	3,52	2,04,05	58,54	69,51
Books and printed matter	11,0	9 01	(0 5)	11,5	Oil	10,53	38,01	2,22	2,95
Boots and shoes	57,50	14,61	1,50,41	1, 8,00	Others	5,50	5,56	66,26	23,7
Building materials	5 55	91,90	1,50,41	31 6	Silk, raw	5,50	12,07	10,51	10,60
Carpets and mats	19,11	17,2	1,50,41	1,50,41	Spices	10,65	5,07	9,70	7,80
Chemicals	69,55	1,22,21	2,01,15	2,01,15	Sugar	8,53	23,50	87,05	1,44
Chemicals	—	5,54	27,04	2,01,15	Tea	8,53	23,50	87,05	1,44
Coal and coke, etc.	41,8	3,85	2,01,15	2,01,15	Wheat	10,50,91	1,03,77	75,05	21,48
Cotton—	3,40	6,80	8,20	4,50	Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	4,01,27	2,25,44	2,49,31
Raw	58,07	2	73,70	1 50,01	Wool, raw	2,61,11	4,1,55	45,68	46,87
Twist and yarn	3,00,18	3,53,60	7,95,25	6,77,21	Other articles	1,51,59	3,40,13	2,68,18	2,97,33
Piecegoods—					TOTAL	1,24,52	3,52,90	3,56,05	3,25,40
Grey	20,78,55	19,23,55	18,72,01	18,58 3	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
White	10,87,85	15,00,28	20,75,90	15,50,69	Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	13,31	16,75	15,84
Coloured	11,29,72	11,22,10	10,55,0	10,55,0	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,58	69,05	23,74	21,48
Other manufactures	1,40,27	1,52,35	8,01,89	1,40,60	Wool, raw	37,55	1,53,40	76,10	88,31
Outcry	10,53	10,64	23,03	8,78	Other articles	45,70	1,47,14	2,40,46	2,21,25
Cycles and parts	29,40	27,70	13,46	13,46	TOTAL	1,24,52	3,52,90	3,56,05	3,25,40
Drugs and medicines	54,03	76,70	1,08,21	72,43	<b>AUSTRIA*</b>				
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,90	55,15	99,89	78 80	Imports therefrom—				
Earthenware and Porcelain	30,50	25,15	55,42	43,64	Apparel	6,01	1	3,99	30
Iron manufactures	28,83	38,03	55,85	28,95	Boots and shoes	2,50	70	11	23
Glass and glassware	22,26	32,25	60,07	14,00	Cotton manufactures	22,15	7	2,49	23
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	43,53	1,27,21	20,53	" twist and yarn	2,08	0,32	43,27	5,59
Hardware	1,85,61	2,05,10	5,20,24	3,67,70	Glass and glassware	21,39	60	10	10
Instrument, apparatus, etc.	1,14,02	1,14,02	3,62,57	1,60	Haberdashery and millinery	27,28	4,06	4,15	2,67
Ivory	11,33	22,41	18,67	10,02	Hardware	1,95	36	2,12	2,12
Jewelry, etc.	14,51	6,31	15,81	7,67	Matchsticks	0,07	51	3	3
Fute manufactures	10,09	15,01	15,81	7,67	Metals	12,13	74	74	74
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	36,69	1,06,92	58,58	Paper and pasteboard	10,89	53	74	74
Liquors—					Sugar	85,12	..	..	..
Alc, beer and porter	45,64	33,08	80,15	65,37	Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	8,96	17	18	7
Spirit	69,47	1,47,65	2,06,26	1,60,31	Other articles	38,31	79	7,56	4,61
Wines	1,0,02	26,09	40,73	17,59	TOTAL	3,18,75	12,65	63,88	10,84
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	5,91,50	17,33,00	25,45,10	Exports of Indian produce—				
Metals—					Cocoa	6,25	6	80	41
Copper	1,67,45	1 56,78	1,21,31	85,03	Cotton, raw	2,36,18	20,88	65,45	51,90
Iron	28,88	28,82	66,60	41,54	" twist and yarn	53	30	1,19	8
Iron or steel	6,96,13	8 48,72	17,84,71	10,05,34	Rices and skins	1,80,42	..	9	..
Lead	13,99	15,14	15,14	13,81	Indigo	4,19	70	4,67	..
Steel	42,02	1,29,78	3,73,59	90,57	Jute, raw	1,30,03	..	8	..
Others	53,70	2,61,39	4,35,15	1,81,48	Lac	5,70	..	5,70	..
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	73,89	3,84,66	1,35,92	Seeds	78,68	11,04	9,52	30,88
Oils, mineral	22,31	20,11	41,20	37,17	Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	1,80	..
" vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	10,13	21,76	14,47	Other articles	11,54	2,73	1,62	25
Packing engine and boiler	4,08	9,11	4,27	3,73	TOTAL	7,73,18	35,70	85,02	83,55
Paints and colours	42,10	73,53	3,12,61	1,11,67	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Paper and pasteboard	73,44	87,70	97,10	0,00	Miscellaneous articles	3,69	93	59	1,11
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	..	58,80	11,85	7,81	<b>BELGIUM.</b>				
Pitch, and tar	3,72	8,51	11,97	11,97	Imports therefrom—				
Polishes	9,48	18,39	1,78,99	1,19,01	Cotton manufactures, including yarn	42,12	1,42	73,97	12,93
Provisions	1,84,16	1,15,45	1,78,99	1,19,01	Outcry	1,70	36	40	5
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	4,09,31	13,47,82	18,39,78	Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	1,52	13,31	7,12
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	22,47	1,15,30	64,70	Lathe and porcelain	3,45	8	2,67	1,42
Salt	2,44	30,14	25,65	25,76	Glass and glassware	16,92	10,51	46,07	23,87
Ships, parts of	18,00	27,38	4,55	54,93	Hardware	5,58	40	4,08	2,18
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	19,07	11,65	24,92	10,52	Liquors	1,50	15	2,21	2,45
Soap	56,52	1,08,21	1,80,95	56,72	Machinery and millwork	1,76	1	7,35	18,99
Starch and farina	3,27	3,14	3,43	2,48	Matches	2,44	..	..	..
Stationery	41,14	40,90	1,26,70	65,71	Metals—				
Sugar	25,77	18,30	52,24	20,82	Brass	37	1,20	3,22	7,59
Tallow	10,41	2,95	12,90	8,33	Copper	3,54	..	1,14	3,43
Textiles	41,32	31,25	77,53	53,17	Iron	15,95	2,08	17,49	30,56
Tobacco	54,83	1,35,74	1,59,71	1,30,77	Iron or steel	45,48	13,20	93,13	1,45,36
Tobacco	10,15	10,15	30,51	10,14	Steel	62,54	23,73	1,31,73	1,64,59
Tobacco requisites	10,15	10,15	30,51	10,14	Motor cars, etc.	4,15	4	28,31	8,65
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	9,13	20,39	11,49	Paper and pasteboard	5,00	25	21,90	6,04
Umbrellas	24,71	8,09	21,47	13,70	Paper making materials	..	20	2,74	15,57
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,85,21	1,50,55	4,75,73	87,47	Railway plant, etc.	4,28	23	6,38	6,76
Other articles	1,01,91	4,12,23	8,45,88	5,30,95	Other articles	47,42	13,59	75,55	84,75
TOTAL	91,68,01	1,04,98,33	2,04,50,00	1,50,92,06	TOTAL	2,76,00	69,60	5,32,58	5,32,94
Exports of Indian produce—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	..	23,58	53,29	Barley	34,05	..	..	..
Bran and pollards	45,19	81,57	23,02	13,44	Cotton, raw	3,03,24	3,12,08	4,21,91	3,29,43
Bristles and fibres	12,71	39,75	60,41	52,53	Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	5,52	8,36	3,65
Cocoa	50,86	47,27	60,41	52,53	Hemp, raw	15,73	17,13	22,06	8,14
Coir, and manufactures of	22,05	71,41	40,30	32,42	Hides and skins	10,00	16,81	4,22	2,70
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	3,72,94	1,08,20	68,24	Jute manufactures	13,69	40,99	68,70	6,20
" twist and yarn	2,21	7,04	7,79	42	" raw	14,42	1,30,89	90,40	60,50
" manufactures	11,13	17,02	30,69	6,87	Manganese ore	25,84	21,43	30,36	64,18
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	11,09	17,43	11,27	Manures	19,88	16,61	24,05	20,90
Dyeing and tanning substances—					Rice not in the husk	41,51	..	15,56	4,41
Cutch and gambier	6,87	11,17	5,77	1,03	Seeds—				
Indigo	6,52	6,00	5,85	3,25	Castor	20,16	86	1,82	8,96
Myrobalsans	23,46	50,55	17,89	17,12	Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	1,80	3,08	2,19
Gram	34,94	..	..	..	Groundnuts	26,78	37,96	54,41	67,55
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	1,44,43	47,87	14,61	Linseed	1,55,71	1,04,15	55,83	49,69
Hides and skins—					Mown	7,97	78	5,74	1,14
Raw	56,46	3,23,53	1,08,41	38,98	Poppy	16,11	20	..	93
Dressed or tanned	3,07,98	10,98,50	2,50,92	2,50,92	Rape	1,51,62	1,07,11	3,43,83	1,09,09
Horn and hornmeal	5,78	7,40	5,45	2,23	Sesamum (oil or jayin)	56,40	25,14	6,22	5,75
Jute, raw	8,06,52	3,08,14	2,17,73	1,05,54	Others	2,29	5,01	55	81
" Gunny bags	79,25	2,62,64	2,21,93	1,00,04	Wheat	1,46,22	1,01,49	30,07	10,40
" cloth	56,67	2 06,01	1,52,69	1,78,00	Other articles	54,08	9,45,54	69,44	46,80
Lac	19,39	9,5	15,77	16,18	TOTAL	1,04,20	9,45,54	12,65,10	8,00,32
Manures	30,86	35,52	69,28	17,08	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Manganese ore	24,78	80,77	56,13	22,46	Miscellaneous articles	2,61	64,66	18,88	2,02
Other metals and ores	70,80	74,10	33,85	33,85					
Mica	18,34	3 80,55	1,05,25	1,80,10					
Oils	17,38	32,69	28,88	20,30					
Paraffin wax	6,62	7,93	7,22	7,18					
Provisions and oilman's stores	..	..	..	..					
Pulse—									
Beans	51 27	94,10	8,12	35,13					
Lentils	..	4	10	8					
Other pulses	..	62	8	11					
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	98,56	2,05,97	1,97,20					
Rubber, raw	23,28	1,09,00	1,15,17	47,52					

\* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

ARTICLES	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>INDIA</b>				<b>GERMANY</b>			
Imports therefrom—				Imports therefrom—			
Apparel . . . . .	10 03	16,20	77,12	21 85	1,10 11	1 11	1 51
Chemicals . . . . .	47	51	174	1 37	3 00	14 00	14 00
Clocks and watches . . . . .	4,60	16	367	0	1 00	1 00	1 00
Cotton manufactures including . . . . .	2,58	50	3 06	87	51	1 30	0,05
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	2 05	5 20	5 00	1 10	60	0 00	0 00
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	6 02	4 50	1 11	1 10	1 00	1 00	1 00
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	8 06	17,07	10 2	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Iron . . . . .	11	1	1	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Hardware . . . . .	2 15	90	12	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Haberdashery . . . . .	5 25	3 11	1 11	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Instrument . . . . .	1 20	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Liquors . . . . .	38,04	50 06	06 20	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Machinery . . . . .	31	15	1 11	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Metals—				1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Brass . . . . .	11	10	5	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Copper . . . . .	12 1	1	10 12	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Iron or steel . . . . .	2 04	1	1	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Steel . . . . .	20	31	1 11	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Motor cars, etc . . . . .	5 94	40	11 11	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Oil . . . . .	52	1 01	0,04	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Provisions . . . . .	0 07	1 11	1 11	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	1 07	22 11	1 07	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Seeds . . . . .	11	6 00	3 06	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Sugar . . . . .	43	1 11	2 55	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Silk manufactures . . . . .	27,15	8 22	1 67	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Wool manufactures . . . . .	13 64	68	1 17	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Toilet requisites . . . . .	68	44	1 16	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Umbrellas . . . . .	51	1 1	6	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
Other articles . . . . .	31,73	28 36	21,20	11,52	11,52	11,52	11,52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,20,50</b>	<b>1,70,88</b>	<b>3,60,00</b>	<b>2,20,50</b>	<b>1,70,88</b>	<b>3,60,00</b>	<b>2,20,50</b>
<b>EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE—</b>				<b>EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—</b>			
Coffee . . . . .	50,64	51,63	20,14	4,02	83 45	1 13 07	95,50
Gram . . . . .	28,00	28,00	28,00	28,00	11,11	11,11	11,11
Cotton, raw . . . . .	1,51,09	1,25,67	6,28	99 42	1 00	16,00	11,41
Hides and skins, raw . . . . .	8 68	85,17	1,06	1 00	1 00	0 00	10 00
Horn and hornmeal . . . . .	9,27	4,26	60	1 00	1 00	21,18	21 56
Jute, raw . . . . .	2,25,21	376,32	2,21,00	1,70,94	2,51	1,92	12,75
“ bolls and cloth . . . . .	2,50	95,25	1,01,60	64	8 65	11 84	25,35
Lac . . . . .	11,55	9,80	10,99	18,05	10	57	10,11
Manganese ore . . . . .	17,24	8,53	19,20	20,56	18 18	59,02	30,01
Manures . . . . .	10,47	5,57	8,14	6,23			
Pulse—							
Beans . . . . .	1 82	15	15	15			
Lentils . . . . .	6,78	6,78	6,78	6,78			
Other pulses . . . . .	13,80	13,80	13,80	13,80			
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	23,18	2,27	2,50	15 53			
Seeds—							
Castor . . . . .	2,81,60	2,92,96	1,07,00	3,98,58			
Groundnuts . . . . .	1,53,94	1,77,39	46,1	79 39			
Linseed . . . . .	4,16	1,84	2,06	17 49			
Mowra or mowra . . . . .	43,87	33,30	14,31	21,28			
Poppy . . . . .	96,17	64,21	29,73	5,18			
Rape . . . . .	85,36	90,13	2,58	1,34			
Sesamum (oil or jingli) . . . . .	21,25	18,44	4,48	12,08			
Others . . . . .	35,23	24,78	16,27	20,52			
Silk, raw . . . . .	1,12,55	20,52	60,44				
Wheat . . . . .	62,26	1,81,35	2,19,73				
Other articles . . . . .							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,77,26</b>	<b>16,09,73</b>	<b>9,47,03</b>	<b>9,82,70</b>	<b>14,77,26</b>	<b>16,09,73</b>	<b>9,47,03</b>
<b>EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—</b>				<b>IMPORTS THEREFROM—</b>			
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	4,68	16,35	6,76	7,55			
<b>GERMANY</b>				<b>ITALY</b>			
Imports therefrom—				Imports therefrom—			
Apparel . . . . .	14,87	9,24	0,75	6,98	2 55	13,96	1,31
Bobbins . . . . .	0,72	13	4 08	45	98	1 14	3,17
Building materials . . . . .	2 81	2 26	8,60	2,57	4,17	1,78	9,15
Buttons . . . . .	10,62	7,51	5,06	1,14	5,77	5,80	5,80
Carriages . . . . .	7,95	18	2,07	4,72	3,20	10,12	4,25
Chemicals . . . . .	1,75	1,55	2,07	1,10	0,41	7,01	0,41
Cutlery . . . . .	6,19	6,59	6,59	1,10	43 58	1,36	1,57
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	87,10	80	1,20 34	1,12,09	8,48	17 16	1,89
Dyeing substances . . . . .	23,69	3	20 32	31 45	4,26	3,25	10,44
Glassware . . . . .	57,24	51	29,11	60 52	1,70	6,34	9,48
Hardware . . . . .	13,57	8,11	11 76	11 76	78	2,27	2,47
Instrument . . . . .	19 41	6 66	15 76	15 76	1,44	2,13	3,02
Liquors . . . . .	50,27	17,11	63,17	63,17			
Machinery . . . . .	12,16	5 11	15 03	24 59			
Metals—							
Aluminum . . . . .	1,36	18,58	23 16	23 16			
Brass . . . . .	93,41	3 37	2 26	2 26			
Copper . . . . .	2,80	28	2 26	2 26			
Iron . . . . .	80 97	25 17	81 41	81 41			
Iron or steel . . . . .	69 19	32,15	10 10	10 10			
Steel . . . . .	5,38	10 42	5 44	5 44			
Motor cars, etc . . . . .	21,52	18 70	18 70	18 70			
Paints and materials . . . . .	1 61	11 97	3 43	3 43			
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	7,03	1,40	4 70	4 70			
Paper making materials . . . . .	12,19	8 99	8 99	8 99			
Printing materials . . . . .	3 62	1 43	6 00	6 00			
Railway plant . . . . .	5,01	34 99	12,71	12,71			
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	3,84	6 13	9 37	9 37			
Salt . . . . .	53 71	9,13	6 34	6 34			
Stationery . . . . .	22 10	6,87	10 06	10 06			
Sugar . . . . .	16,81	16,68	2 04	2 04			
Textiles—							
Cotton manufactures . . . . .	90 62	8 8,06	15,96	15,96			
Haberdashery . . . . .	11 10	1 4,09	9 46	9 46			
Silk manufactures . . . . .	7,66	1,24	5 51	5 51			
Wool manufactures . . . . .	88,00	5	13,78	27,32			
Toy . . . . .							
Umbrellas . . . . .							
Other articles . . . . .							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,35,56</b>	<b>4,32</b>	<b>4,71,70</b>	<b>7,24,55</b>	<b>9,35,56</b>	<b>4,32</b>	<b>4,71,70</b>
<b>EXPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE—</b>				<b>IMPORTS THEREFROM—</b>			
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	0,03	16,52	3,20	1,60			

## No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>NORWAY.</b>					<b>CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.</b>				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Carriage of calcium	68	95	2 29	1,44	Miscellaneous articles	91	46	6	2
Hardware	64	1,21	1 18	1,19					
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	4,77	11, 7	2 10	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Matches	9,34	1,04	1, 38	4-	Wife, gunny bags	17,82	10,77	14,80	16,28
Alkalis, condensed and preserved	11	1, 97	77	77	Rice (not in the husk)	6,43	1,72	1, 35	1,75
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	28,58	1,2,38	22,58	Other articles	8,89	10,33	17,88	25,91
Pulp or wood for making paper	31	4 17	15 26	6 77					
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1,85	1 93	2, 11	1,02	TOTAL	32,14	31,82	47,03	43,94
Other articles	63	3 56	7,72	1,11					
TOTAL	20,85	47,75	1,70 20	3,1 1					
Exports of Indian produce—					<b>KENYA COLONY (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA)</b>				
Rice (not in the husk)	94	5,16	1,0 1	93	Imports therefrom—				
Grain (raw)	20	1,20	1,83	1,91	Cotton raw	13	55,90	78,06	1,62,32
Cotton (raw)	53	4,28	1,49	38	Ivory, unmanufactured	4 96	21,69	10,58	13 70
Jute (raw)	2,36	1,51	4,92	20,50	Oil to animals	26,06	53,95	33,93	5,65
Other articles					Spices (mainly cloves)	4,82	35,14	12,76	43,16
TOTAL	4,25	24,15	57,25	24,67	Other articles				9,47
					TOTAL	35,07	1,66,68	1,38,08	2,34,30
<b>POUMANIA.</b>					Exports of Indian produce—				
Imports therefrom—					Cotton manufactures—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,41	..	..	..	Grain, pulse, and flour	10,91	59,20	71,10	43,71
Export of Indian produce—					Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	19,20	10,98	17,79
Rice (not in the husk)	15 1	15 19	20 99	7,93	Other articles	8, 15	27,76	25,11	25,11
Jute manufactures	3 10	3 10	10	11	Other articles	10, 17	35,02	34,64	22,21
Other articles					TOTAL	69,08	1,31,23	1,44,48	1,19,82
TOTAL	21 93	15 54	21,18	6,78	Imports of Foreign merchandise—				
<b>RUSSIA.</b>					Cotton manufactures	8,21	18,36	30,03	47,90
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	11,57	32,11	43,03	27,56
Miscellaneous articles	10,96	14 96	1, 86	1 30	TOTAL	19,81	50,47	73,06	75,46
Other articles	2 42	3 3	3, 9	41					
TOTAL	22 28	15 31	21,70	1,71	<b>EGYPT</b>				
Exports of Indian produce—					Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	25 03	..	..	..	Cotton raw	4 69	1,62	1,74	1,47
Jute, raw	1 13	..	..	..	Grain, pulse, and flour	1,45	54	2,00	2,45
Rice (not in the husk)	1, 96	..	..	..	Salt	9,17	55,15	44,34	32,97
Other articles	1,11 97	11	2	3	Sugar	7	32,88	38,07	1,01
TOTAL	1,90 48	11	2	35	Other articles	7,79	48 44	68,10	34,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					TOTAL	26,17	1,38,63	1,54,25	72,16
Miscellaneous articles	3,56	..	1	..	Exports of Indian produce—				
<b>SPAIN.</b>					Cotton twist and yarn	10,12	92,87	44,67	42,58
Imports therefrom—					Indigo	3,96	22,87	4,76	7 14
Salt	12,02	29, 1	24,79	20,93	Grain, pulse, and flour	53 81	14	26,22	55,20
Other articles	3,13	23,71	9,29	7,75	Rice (not in the husk)	27, 3	5,38	65,50	35,61
TOTAL	17,45	53,66	34,09	28,66	Wool	48,40	170,97	1,04,98	19,30
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Wool gunny bags	11,91	2,82	41	38,00
Cotton, raw	72,63	1,00,88	1,13,21	56,00	Other articles	26,11	1, 15,16	75,38	36,24
Grain and skins, raw	15,23	50,21	1,08	24, 5	TOTAL	1,85,70	3,30,21	3,24,95	2,04,07
Jute, raw	64,51	79,50	85,07	71,90	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Other articles	14,03	5,10	26,73	31,55	Miscellaneous articles	1,81	50,25	54,55	18,39
TOTAL	1,99,40	2,35,69	2,83,09	1,54,20	TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
<b>SWEDEN.</b>					Imports therefrom—				
Imports therefrom—					Miscellaneous articles	41	3,73	7,80	18,39
Hardware	2,57	4,85	19,65	12,52	Exports of Indian produce—				
Machinery and millwork	9,50	5,37	17,50	8,16	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	5,89	19,05	16,95
Iron and steel	28,09	14,12	34,87	17,36	Grain, pulse, and flour	19,96	4,99	2,01	1,60
Matches	3,99	10,07	68,93	20,16	Other articles	5,10	1,71	2,75	2,36
Paper and pasteboard	4,21	9,08	9,07	11,81	TOTAL	37,52	12,50	23,81	20,91
Paper-making materials	2,93	6,80	11,09	12,93	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Other articles					Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	1,42	2,63	6,45
TOTAL	51,31	56,80	1,88,40	96,06	Other articles	3,95	3,02	3,11	3,18
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					TOTAL	10 22	4,44	6,04	9,58
Cotton, raw	7,67	2,59	3,80	1,07	<b>ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALI-LAND)</b>				
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	..	4,81	1,56	Imports therefrom—				
Wheat	8,66	81,28	10,08	9,23	Salt	3,88	24,62	18,65	12,60
Other articles	4,23			16,19	Other articles	3,02	1,35	1,38	1,06
TOTAL	32,66	33,87	27,19	2,07	TOTAL	6,90	25,97	20,03	13,66
<b>TURKEY IN EUROPE.</b>					Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Grain, pulse, and flour	7,93	3,66	4,24	35
Jute manufactures	7,53	22,51	11,60	18,69	Other articles	4,64	5,61	10,60	5,73
Other articles	8,41	12,29	2,84	5,32	TOTAL	12,57	9,27	14,24	6,08
TOTAL	15,94	34,80	34,44	23,91	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
					Miscellaneous articles	1,79	12,45	4,29	7,27

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>MAURITIUS</b>					<b>UNITED STATES.</b>				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Sugar . . . . .	2,01,24	1,27,93	86,94	2,22,31	Aluminium . . . . .	4,20	2,07	13,02	5,22
Other articles . . . . .	98	23	28	61	Apparel . . . . .	33	0,90	10,15	2,30
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,04,22</b>	<b>1,28,16</b>	<b>87,22</b>	<b>2,22,92</b>	Arms . . . . .	50	0,02	6,04	6,71
Exports of Indian produce—					Boots and shoes . . . . .	54	21,25	43,23	9,61
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Building machinery . . . . .	1,11	6,21	10,71	9,28
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	71,20	62,15	62,42	1,20,00	Carriage . . . . .	58	6,55	8,73	5,56
Wheat flour . . . . .	8,73	60	15,94	9,56	Chemicals . . . . .	72	7,07	25,68	19,58
Other sorts . . . . .	0,22	6,57	14,44	15,98	Clocks and watches . . . . .	22	10,65	21,51	10,62
Jute manufactures . . . . .	8,13	15,61	20,24	10,20	Copper . . . . .	3,82	5,03	9,76	6,96
Oil, vegetable . . . . .	0,01	13,38	7,46	6,00	Cotton, raw . . . . .	27,72	8,61	1,12,59	5,13
Other articles . . . . .	18,98	25,98	56,03	39,08	Drugs and medicines . . . . .	1,18	22,90	18,75	11,13
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,23,29</b>	<b>1,27,19</b>	<b>1,77,13</b>	<b>1,98,41</b>	Dyeing substances . . . . .	1,44	5,22	76,76	26,68
Exports of foreign merchandise—					Furniture . . . . .	1,17	3,56	19,79	2,26
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	4,77	5,00	11,50	5,76	Glassware . . . . .	5,80	80,91	1,33,49	1,02,11
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,77</b>	<b>5,00</b>	<b>11,50</b>	<b>5,76</b>	Iron and steel . . . . .	48,56	5,13,19	5,19,92	4,42,01
<b>NATAL.</b>					Machinery . . . . .	21,56	2,79,81	4,02,56	4,51,10
Imports therefrom—					Motor cars, etc. . . . .	8,49	3,09,05	6,48,04	66,93
Coal (including coke and patent fuel) . . . . .	11,67	5,51	2,29	1,25,40	Oil, mineral . . . . .	2,19,66	5,23,74	5,29,98	4,86,81
Other articles . . . . .	57	17,66	14,04	18,94	Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	1,21	59,26	87,43	13,80
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>12,24</b>	<b>19,17</b>	<b>16,30</b>	<b>1,44,10</b>	Provisions . . . . .	3,80	62,46	71,25	34,81
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Railway plant . . . . .	54	42,10	22,34	12,80
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	25,65	10,67	10,06	16,74	Rubber . . . . .	16	39,28	47,97	26,28
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	21,51	47,97	17,20	57,60	Ships . . . . .	24	1,23	1,22	4,18
Oil, vegetable . . . . .	3,20	6,29	1,67	4,98	Spices . . . . .	5,31	11,68	12,56	9,81
Provisions . . . . .	2,94	1,11	76	97	Stationery . . . . .	2,03	15,97	27,72	6,80
Other articles . . . . .	1,47	3,34	15,08	96,87	Sugar . . . . .	18	4,54	5,27	14,05
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>71,77</b>	<b>1,00,35</b>	<b>1,17,84</b>	<b>1,71,76</b>	Telegraph materials . . . . .	1	1	18	3,16
<b>PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.</b>					Tobacco . . . . .	5,90	48,02	1,08,86	21,46
Imports therefrom—					Toilet requisites . . . . .	2,22	12,58	13,42	8,26
Coal . . . . .	4,86	1,71	5,51	1,01,08	Wood and timber . . . . .	6,66	1,180	32,59	9,66
Other articles . . . . .	1,11	11,05	13,59	9,76	Other articles . . . . .	10,07	2,62,00	4,05,61	2,39,54
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>5,97</b>	<b>15,79</b>	<b>19,10</b>	<b>1,10,84</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>4,40,08</b>	<b>25,26,74</b>	<b>35,29,79</b>	<b>41,60,85</b>
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn . . . . .	9,08	17,33	20,44	30,27	Hides and skins—				
Grain, pulse, and flour . . . . .	14,85	4,00	5,35	4,27	Raw . . . . .	3,18,76	14,06,96	2,60,88	3,24,76
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	14,51	5,68	20,34	18,37	Dressed or tanned . . . . .	29,99	1,12,79	1,5,49	12,67
Oil . . . . .	74	23	12	12	Indigo . . . . .	2,25	00	16	10
Other articles . . . . .	9,17	4,48	7,96	7,40	Cotton, raw . . . . .	8,19	99,40	19,72	15,10
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>47,77</b>	<b>32,29</b>	<b>54,32</b>	<b>60,43</b>	Coir manufactures . . . . .	5,59	9,21	11,25	8,47
Exports of foreign merchandise—					Grain, pulse and flour . . . . .	1,09	8	1,43	4,66
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn . . . . .	8,62	2,17	5,70	9,01	Manure . . . . .	4,85	3,16	16,75	10,37
Other articles . . . . .	3,57	8,61	4,62	7,58	Paraffin wax . . . . .	3,18	7,01	5,15	9,96
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>12,19</b>	<b>5,74</b>	<b>10,32</b>	<b>16,59</b>	Jute—				
<b>REUNION.</b>					Raw . . . . .	2,32,98	2,57,39	2,80,53	1,86,35
Imports therefrom—					Gunny bags . . . . .	01,70	2,14,30	2,14,41	1,06,26
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	5	4	..	..	Cloth . . . . .	0,92,16	19,16,74	18,69,83	11,02,49
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Lac . . . . .	10,77	4,78,52	5,30,55	5,04,27
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	7,71	..	5,60	..	Manganese ore . . . . .	18,75	4,09	40,24	7,76
Other articles . . . . .	59	1,20	5,60	29	Mica . . . . .	0,99	10,00	41,09	23,66
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>8,30</b>	<b>1,20</b>	<b>5,60</b>	<b>29</b>	Myrobalans . . . . .	9,76	25,55	12,54	10,32
<b>CANADA.</b>					Oil, vegetable . . . . .	2,16	9,34	1,97	3,53
Imports therefrom—					Salt-petre . . . . .	7,61	4,72	11,03	1,42
Motor cars . . . . .	..	64	90,47	20,97	Starch . . . . .	17,62	2,23	8,25	45,95
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	2,51	6,40	7,17	Castor . . . . .	40,29	..	..	51
Pulp of wood . . . . .	..	..	80	7,19	Linseed . . . . .	8,21	7,68	9,61	25,33
Railway plant . . . . .	79	..	20,75	2,14	Spices . . . . .	11,70	31,46	12,51	34,01
Other articles . . . . .	30	1,64	14,58	18,48	Tea . . . . .	4,52	..	..	5,12
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,09</b>	<b>4,79</b>	<b>1,32,95</b>	<b>50,95</b>	Wool, raw . . . . .	24,83	92,31	1,03,46	52,69
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Other articles . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Jute, gunny cloth . . . . .	40,29	1,02,58	85,09	78,89	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>16,93,60</b>	<b>48,62,12</b>	<b>4,74,16</b>	<b>24,90,70</b>
Tea . . . . .	54,01	42,51	27,61	55,11	Exports of foreign merchandise—				
Other articles . . . . .	14,09	24,26	21,54	18,07	Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	6,67	16,11	8,10,81	60,89
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,09,29</b>	<b>1,69,35</b>	<b>1,34,24</b>	<b>1,47,07</b>	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,67</b>	<b>16,11</b>	<b>8,10,81</b>	<b>60,89</b>
<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>					<b>WEST INDIES.</b>				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	5,72	2,10	4,50	3,11	Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	44,32	1,97,70	2,02,60	87,77
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>5,72</b>	<b>2,10</b>	<b>4,50</b>	<b>3,11</b>	Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	18,56	10,10	20,00	46,92
<b>CHILE.</b>					Other articles . . . . .	3,71	2,42	4,80	5,55
Exports of Indian produce—					<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>66,59</b>	<b>2,16,22</b>	<b>2,85,00</b>	<b>1,38,24</b>
Jute, gunny bags . . . . .	80,84	62,10	1,99,65	15,29	<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>				
Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	5,85	..	1,11	1,10	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles . . . . .	1,36	24,61	12,50	3,66	Rice (not in the husk) . . . . .	11,52	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>87,05</b>	<b>86,71</b>	<b>2,13,23</b>	<b>20,05</b>	Jute, gunny cloth . . . . .	2,08,57	6,01,18	4,01,62	2,22,19

(in thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>ADEN.</b>					<b>CEYLON.</b>				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures . . .	32	10 83	1,01	10 89	Coffee . . . . .	1	8	6,01	
Salt . . . . .	12,94	60,41	67,55	11,76	Grains . . . . .	13	1,40	82	3 21
Other articles . . . . .	28,19	30,75	21,05	21 08	Hides and skins, raw . . .	3,15	8,03	6,09	3,28
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>41,45</b>	<b>1,01,08</b>	<b>92,79</b>	<b>81,68</b>	Int. . . . .	7,22	8,33	7,89	10,47
Exports of Indian produce—					Wool . . . . .	1,36	5,86	6,10	4,44
Cotton, twist and yarn . .	9,88	20,16	37,08	29,16	Metals . . . . .	1,11	8,75	1,31	3,66
Cotton manufactures . . .	18,35	65,62	81,41	40,55	Oils . . . . .	45	1,77	5,83	2,40
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Rubber . . . . .	10	2,60	1,65	2,46
Jawar and bayra . . . . .	10,77	11,41	5,02	97	Seeds . . . . .	91	1,07,37	34,23	4,75
Rice (not in the husk) . .	21,86	35,84	17,93	20,01	Spices . . . . .	29,91	29,91	32,01	31,86
Wheat flour . . . . .	12,25	21,47	18,87	16,48	Tea . . . . .	7,10	30,14	20,20	8,88
Spices . . . . .	4,71	9 17	9 16	8,18	Other articles . . . . .	20,11	49,56	69,90	51,18
Tobacco . . . . .	9,30	3,06	2,76	21,69	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>72,53</b>	<b>2,51,22</b>	<b>1,91,04</b>	<b>1,37,98</b>
Other articles . . . . .	16,01	31,86	33,03	-0,56	Exports of Indian produce—				
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,00,33</b>	<b>1,98,80</b>	<b>2,29,04</b>	<b>1,57,60</b>	Animals, living . . . . .	18,10	20,58	19,68	22,92
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Coal, coke, and patent fuel .	47,31	51,10	58,22	14,01
Cotton manufactures . . .	13,07	92,39	91,24	82 15	Coffee . . . . .	5,76	7,76	3,20	40
Other articles . . . . .	5,78	29,09	18,54	29 83	Cotton manufactures . . .	36,63	85,00	79,20	1,03,20
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>18,80</b>	<b>1,23,38</b>	<b>1,10,78</b>	<b>1,11,98</b>	Fish (excluding canned fish) .	21,49	34,08	36,98	43,01
<b>MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.</b>					Foodstuffs, bran, etc. . . .	1,78	4,35	4,14	3,87
Imports therefrom—					Fruits and vegetables . . .	13,55	20,96	22,16	21,58
Fruits and vegetables . . .	18,84	28,54	31,68	28,85	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Precious stones, etc. . . .	15,72	12,07	12,76	21,29	Rice . . . . .	4,20,72	3,51,82	4,64,43	5,84,03
Other articles . . . . .	9,10	9,52	6,64	7,45	Other sorts . . . . .	48,80	1,47,91	1,15,00	97 11
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>46,75</b>	<b>50,13</b>	<b>51,08</b>	<b>57,08</b>	Jute manufactures . . . .	5,41	11,06	8,22	7,99
Exports of Indian produce—					Manures . . . . .	10,87	58,31	25,30	20,74
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Oilcakes . . . . .	38,54	60,84	42,19	38,33
Jawar and bayra . . . . .	2,20	90	54	1,62	Provisions and oilman's stores	5 15	9,56	9,83	9,22
Rice (not in the husk) . .	30,01	24,71	37,58	58,55	Seeds . . . . .	12,21	13,59	11,73	11,76
Other articles . . . . .	16,70	43,21	37,07	37,39	Spices . . . . .	15,31	31,67	21,98	27,82
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>48,97</b>	<b>68,91</b>	<b>70,09</b>	<b>95,56</b>	Tea . . . . .	26,00	11,18	22,45	25,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Wood and timber . . . . .	2,32	1,50	4,96	2,98
Cotton manufactures . . .	21,23	28,25	26,43	25,47	Other articles . . . . .	68,52	1,56,95	1,56,87	1,17,73
Other articles . . . . .	10,93	21,93	22,94	18,61	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>8 02,35</b>	<b>10,70,29</b>	<b>11,88,54</b>	<b>11,66,61</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>32,16</b>	<b>50,18</b>	<b>49,42</b>	<b>48,98</b>	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
<b>ARABIA, OTHER STATES.</b>					Cotton manufactures . . . .	8,26	8,92	6,91	26,77
Imports therefrom—					Other articles . . . . .	13,82	30,83	42,48	47,72
Miscellaneous articles . . .	3,51	4,10	4,24	5,00	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>22,08</b>	<b>45,75</b>	<b>49,39</b>	<b>71,49</b>
Exports of Indian produce—					<b>HONGKONG.</b>				
Grain, pulse, and flour . .	21,74	19,96	52,16	95,67	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles . . . . .	11,69	45,88	32,90	67,84	Apparel . . . . .	1,21	4,92	4,79	2,56
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>36,43</b>	<b>65,84</b>	<b>85,06</b>	<b>1,58,44</b>	Building materials . . . .	4,24	2,92	2,92	8,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cotton manufactures . . . .	1,94	12,35	11,66	9,43
Miscellaneous articles . . .	13,84	38,02	24,72	57,90	Cordage . . . . .	3,19	6,01	4,59	4,18
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,84</b>	<b>38,02</b>	<b>24,72</b>	<b>57,90</b>	Drugs and medicines . . .	6,48	15,77	10,50	9,58
<b>BAHRAIN ISLANDS.</b>					Fire works . . . . .	5,00	3,45	7,82	8,16
Imports therefrom—					Grain, pulse, and flour . .	4,58	6,32	7,3	4,09
Precious stones, etc. . . .	50,47	32,08	22,08	38,10	Silk, raw . . . . .	23,69	26,89	25,73	18,86
Other articles . . . . .	2,52	94	1,53	1,73	„ manufactures including				
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>52,99</b>	<b>32,97</b>	<b>23,59</b>	<b>39,83</b>	yarn, etc. . . . .	21,61	89,53	8,95	48,02
Exports of Indian produce—					Sugar, refined . . . . .	10,34	70,20	30,93	24,31
Rice (not in the husk) . .	25,42	31,55	67,94	63,55	Other articles . . . . .	10,44	35 44	31,20	28,52
Other articles . . . . .	16,82	51,43	48,96	41,83	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>98,31</b>	<b>2,74,72</b>	<b>2,39,48</b>	<b>1,65,53</b>
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>42,24</b>	<b>82,98</b>	<b>1,16,90</b>	<b>1,05,43</b>	Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Chemicals . . . . .	11,14	7,59	10,52	13,70
Cotton manufactures . . .	18,18	34,67	28,06	10,27	Cotton—				
Other articles . . . . .	9,07	20,07	17,53	21,11	Raw . . . . .	32,85	31,11	28,88	10,94
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>27,25</b>	<b>55,94</b>	<b>45,59</b>	<b>40,88</b>	Twist and yarn . . . . .	3,86,40	6,83,83	4,49,36	3,95,25
<b>BORNEO.</b>					Grain, pulse, and flour . .	12,70	20,55	20,93	47,22
Imports therefrom—					Jade stone . . . . .	5,65	8,56	16,37	17,56
Oils, mineral . . . . .	53,78	1,90,37	1,48,97	81,65	Jute manufactures, including				
Other articles . . . . .	2	..	2	13	twist and yarn . . . . .	7,42	47,03	68,28	50,04
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>53,78</b>	<b>1,90,37</b>	<b>1,48,99</b>	<b>81,78</b>	Opium . . . . .	4,15,52	13,02	21,11	14,96
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles . . . . .	41,09	58,59	88,52	77,80
Cotton manufactures . . .	13,18	34,67	28,06	10,27	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9,12,86</b>	<b>8,71,48</b>	<b>7,12,77</b>	<b>6,30,47</b>
Other articles . . . . .	9,07	20,07	17,53	21,11	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>27,25</b>	<b>55,94</b>	<b>45,59</b>	<b>40,88</b>	Fish—				
<b>CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).</b>					Fishmaws and shell fins . .	4,67	10,47	10,79	12,56
Imports therefrom—					Fruits and vegetables . . .	2,13	4,44	2,13	87
Silk, raw . . . . .	88,44	1,48,01	1,19,64	1,09,86	Dried, salted, or preserved	6,82	23,72	14,60	21,27
„ manufactures, including					Other articles . . . . .				
yarn . . . . .	35,67	1,87,00	84,72	64,08	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>13,42</b>	<b>38,63</b>	<b>28,92</b>	<b>84,70</b>
Tea . . . . .	10,70	19,19	16,21	42,66	<b>CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).</b>				
Other articles . . . . .	23,17	79,14	82,86	42,86	Imports therefrom—				
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,57,98</b>	<b>3,88,84</b>	<b>3,03,48</b>	<b>2,59,81</b>	Silk, raw . . . . .	88,44	1,48,01	1,19,64	1,09,86
Exports of Indian produce—					„ manufactures, including				
Cotton—					yarn . . . . .	35,67	1,87,00	84,72	64,08
Raw . . . . .	42,79	1,98,97	3,92,88	3,33,21	Tea . . . . .	10,70	19,19	16,21	42,66
Twist and yarn . . . . .	4,10,64	7,96,42	2,89,27	1,58,55	Other articles . . . . .	23,17	79,14	82,86	42,86
Piece goods . . . . .	2,70	2,88	51	18	<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,57,98</b>	<b>3,88,84</b>	<b>3,03,48</b>	<b>2,59,81</b>
Grain, pulse, and flour . .	12,32	4	4,85	20,61	Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures, including					Cotton—				
twist and yarn . . . . .	49,50	51,92	94,49	43,78	Raw . . . . .	42,79	1,98,97	3,92,88	3,33,21
Tea . . . . .	35,95	88	3	12	Twist and yarn . . . . .	4,10,64	7,96,42	2,89,27	1,58,55
Other articles . . . . .	3,18,49	31,58	54,42	44,97	Piece goods . . . . .	2,70	2,88	51	18
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>8,72,39</b>	<b>10,82,14</b>	<b>8,36,44</b>	<b>11,07,17</b>	Grain, pulse, and flour . .	12,32	4	4,85	20,61
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Jute manufactures, including				
Miscellaneous articles . . .	1,130	19,23	8,45	5,71	twist and yarn . . . . .	49,50	51,92	94,49	43,78
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,130</b>	<b>19,23</b>	<b>8,45</b>	<b>5,71</b>	Tea . . . . .	35,95	88	3	12
					Other articles . . . . .	3,18,49	31,58	54,42	44,97
					<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>8,72,39</b>	<b>10,82,14</b>	<b>8,36,44</b>	<b>11,07,17</b>



No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

ARTICLES	In 1911-12	In 1912-13	(In thousands of lbs)		
			1911-20	1920-21	1921-22
Gross production	1,06,000	1,01,341	1,06,000	1,01,341	1,01,341
Consumption	2,31	37,917	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
TOTAL	1,03,689	1,39,258	1,02,000	97,341	97,341

No. 16.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

ARTICLES	In 1911-12	In 1912-13	(In thousands of lbs)			Percentage of total in 1921-22
			1911-20	1920-21	1921-22	
1 to 20	47,850	47,850	4,01,188	4,01,188	4,01,188	67.9
21 to 40	1,160	1,160	17,080	17,080	17,080	29.1
41 to 60	1,160	1,160	17,080	17,080	17,080	2.5
61 to 80	1,160	1,160	17,080	17,080	17,080	4.4
81 to 100	1,160	1,160	17,080	17,080	17,080	1.1
TOTAL	50,330	50,330	6,00,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	100

15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of lbs)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
From United Kingdom	1,000	24,674	12,230	23,396	40,074
" Honkong	25	19	338	450	43
" Netherlands	1,360	627	8	11	163
" Switzerland	1,102	339	70	417	829
" China	10	214	160	2,255	22
" Japan	458	7,424	1,918	20,123	14,915
" Other Countries	1,704	768	373	517	779
TOTAL	11,794	34,063	15,097	47,303	57,125

No. 15B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of lbs)			Percentage of total in 1921-22
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	
Nos 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	458	7,591	1,061	12.2
" 21 to 30	1,374	1,106	1,007	1,181	5,407	9.6
" 31 to 40	2,213	17,600	6,802	22,812	26,741	46.5
Above No 40	7,602	5,945	3,042	5,020	8,881	15.5
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	1,288	4,244	5,746	10.0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	1,900	3,147	3,809	6.8
TOTAL	41,794	84,063	15,097	47,333	57,125	100

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of Rupees)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	8,341	82,92	1,48,00	1,19,64	1,09,36
Hongkong	2,06	16,83	26,40	20,78	18,86
Swiss Settlements	0.75	1.20	5	9.71	5
Other Countries	3.37	8.97	2.75	8.12	3.90
TOTAL	1,17.20	1,10.01	1,77.20	1,63.20	1,32.17
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,31.15	1,49.91	3,30.05	2,95.90	1,41.45
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	0.07	47.76	1,37.00	84.72	64.93
Hongkong	21.61	32.37	89.58	88.95	48.02
France	27.19	17.82	8.22	13.67	6.47
United Kingdom	19.07	15.18	11.65	24.92	10.52
Italy	19.83	14.79	7.76	19.82	21.26
Germany	16.81	9	16.68	16.68	2.04
Other Countries	5.17	3.27	8.22	15.12	4.02
TOTAL	2,76.79	2,82.03	5,92.40	5,59.33	2,98.71

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING YARN AND KNITTING WOOL)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	(In thousands of Rupees)		
			1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,85.25	1,47.00	1,36.53	4,75.73	87.17
Japan	8	15.86	8.28	2,20	1.41
France	12.64	0.90	68	12.67	7.88
Belgium	2.11	0.33	—	3.71	1.00
Germany	00.62	7.68	8	8.98	15.96
Poland	8	1.26	8.90	4.16	4.37
Other Countries	17.10	6.53	6.88	24.57	4.69
TOTAL	3,08.38	1,61.68	1,60.85	5,58.00	1,22.97

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
Sheets and Plates—		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
Galvanized	277.6	5.30	194	58.4	2.30	394	66.6	3.04	456	88.3	3.18	360
Tinned	52.8	1.25	207	42.2	1.89	449	40.9	3.12	685	24.7	1.38	550
Not Galvanized or Tinned	100.6	1.20	120	66.1	2.38	360	98.8	3.83	388	61.1	1.65	271
Bars and Channels—												
Iron	20.7	35	130	10.6	39	373	19.5	69	356	17.0	40	292
Steel	204.6	2.07	101	70.5	2.19	310	148.0	4.72	319	136.7	2.90	212
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge-work	89.6	1.18	129	23.7	51	227	78.4	2.86	368	88.0	1.63	281
Cast pipes and fittings	56.2	91	161	10.5	34	321	25.1	1.05	418	17.4	96	552
Steel angle and spring	41.2	47	106	18.0	52	290	30.2	99	326	21.2	56	261
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18.4	40	253	35.6	1.80	504	42.3	3.06	725	40.8	3.00	736
Hoops and Strips	30.8	43	140	28.1	1.11	297	23.2	1.00	429	17.8	59	329
Nails, rivets, and washers	25.1	50	200	8.0	40	561	11.1	89	674	7.2	10	553
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates (excluding those for railways)	17.8	10	112	7.0	16	230	18.9	65	343	22.1	41	188
Wire	9.8	24	245	6.4	29	457	5.5	35	640	4	16	393
Wire nails	—	—	—	6.7	33	486	9.4	55	585	7.3	28	380
Wire rope	—	—	—	3.5	30	871	3.0	35	1,194	2.1	24	1,115
Bolts and Nuts	7.4	23	309	4.1	26	634	8.3	69	826	4.2	31	73
Other sorts	56.6	1.14	101	28.6	1.10	385	71.8	3.15	438	86.5	3.01	318
TOTAL	1,018.2	16.01	157	426.9	16.32	382	711.0	31.29	439	612.8	21.13	345

## 20—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL

ARTICLES	(In tons)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
(1) Pig Iron—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	12,471	2,704	4,100	5,588	7,500
Continents . . . . .	2	9	10	14	15
Other Countries . . . . .	378	3		6	1
TOTAL . . . . .	12,851	2,706	4,155	5,954	7,500

(In lakhs of Rupees)					
(2) Manufactured Iron and Steel (including pig iron and old for remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	7.58	5.50	9.90	22.04	11.22
Continents . . . . .	2.91	0.6	60	3.65	5.11
United States . . . . .	39	2.83	5.43	5.20	4.42
Other Countries . . . . .	20	68	21	19	1
TOTAL . . . . .	11.08	9.57	16.23	31.08	20.79

## No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)					
COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	4,97.89	4,20.30	5,91.59	17,78.00	23,45.10
United States . . . . .	24.50	66.81	2,79.84	4,02.06	4,51.40
Japan . . . . .	63	18.47	8.46	12.12	3.58
Italy . . . . .	1.44	2.37	2.10	3.02	7.88
Germany . . . . .	30.27	2.49	17.11	55.17	62.40
Other Countries . . . . .	6.55	8.37	19.80	19.76	
TOTAL . . . . .	5,61.14	5,13.87	9,01.82	22,37.57	34,25.31

## No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS, AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)					
MOTOR CARS—	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	77.27	23.87	27.49	2,13.40	83.68
United States . . . . .	21.08	46.23	2,30.86	4,50.64	37.56
Italy . . . . .	29	1.89	79	16.67	12.07
France . . . . .	4.89	2.22	13	14.49	9.79
Other Countries . . . . .	9.97	90	3.54	87.14	80.40
TOTAL . . . . .	1,18.45†	74.91	2,62.61	7,82.24	1,78.60
MOTOR CYCLES—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	10.28	5.10	9.26	40.04	6.96
Other Countries . . . . .	40	1.26	7.60	13.46	1.91
TOTAL . . . . .	10.68†	6.36	16.86	53.50	8.87
MOTOR WAGONS—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	4.55	2.70	15.84	67.19	14.64
United States . . . . .	66	2.70	28.06	93.00	6.11
Italy . . . . .	..	84	3.82	21.68	9.2
France . . . . .	..	..	21	12.66	6.03
Other Countries . . . . .	1.60	15	12	23.61	1.79
TOTAL . . . . .	5,71†	6.39	48.55	2,28.43	20.49
PARTS OF MOTOR CARS AND MOTOR CYCLES, ETC., AND ACCESSORIES—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	22.74	13.20	21.30	68.74	30.65
United States . . . . .	1.08	9.45	42.37	83.14	21.09
France . . . . .	2.12	48	44	1.61	78
Other Countries . . . . .	5.36	66	1.01	21.66	6.15
TOTAL . . . . .	31.30§	23.79	65.02	1,75.15	59.87
TOTAL MOTOR CARS, ETC., AND PARTS—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	74.50	44.70	73.80	2,84.66	1,35.92
United States . . . . .	8.49	59.43	3,09.86	6,48.14	66.93
Italy . . . . .	66	2.64	4.74	39.83	13.36
France . . . . .	5.94	2.73	46	24.02	11.04
Germany . . . . .	5.64	..	..	10.42	5.24
Belgium . . . . .	4.15	36	4	28.32	8.65
Canada . . . . .	..	..	64	90.47	20.97
Other Countries . . . . .	1.26	1.39	4.01	8.42	9.62
TOTAL . . . . .	1,00.64	1,11.45	3,92.84	12,34.38	2,71.73

†The figure represents those for 1913-14 only.  
§ Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

## No. 23.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK

(In thousands of Rupees)					
ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
RAILWAY PLANT—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,51.3	0	1,0.1	1,70.4	16,37.3
United States . . . . .	36.71	13	63	12.10	21.10
Germany . . . . .	1.11	2	..	2.00	1.00
Other Countries . . . . .	..	1.1	1,10	2,46	1.91
TOTAL . . . . .	6,11.11	13.21	4,50.13	11,10	16,39.06
ROLLING STOCK—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,13.0	1,21.0	10.0	..	2,27.0
United States . . . . .	1,71	2,21.0	..	..	..
Germany . . . . .	1,71	1,1	..	..	..
Other Countries . . . . .	1,7	60	..	20	1,73
TOTAL . . . . .	2,79.50	1,24.90	4,10.20	2,0.23	2,41.94
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	8,90.50	4,73.10	9,01.07	16,48.26	21,33.00

\* Railway plant and rolling stock include locomotives and various locomotive parts and tenders, and materials for construction of bridges, work rails, chairs, fishplates and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

## No. 24.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)					
COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,85.01	1,60.10	2,03.16	2,21.1	1,67.70
United States . . . . .	2,47.2	60.27	1,42.90	2,21.3	1,01.31
Japan . . . . .	3.9	40.60	74.00	7.81	21.23
Sweden . . . . .	2.07	1.60	1.57	10.13	1.52
Germany . . . . .	57.24	3.70	61	9.11	60.82
Austria . . . . .	27.23	2.25	1,00	..	2.07
Hungary . . . . .	..	51	..	4.08	2.15
Belgium . . . . .	..	9.41	14.02	1,451	21.41
Other Countries . . . . .	7.45	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . . . .	3,17.04	2,71.43	4,06.62	9,06.38	5,91.80

## No. 25.—IMPORTS OF METALS (INCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

(In thousands of Rupees)					
ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,67.45	24.78	1,56.75	1,21.31	85.03
Japan . . . . .	27.39	30.21	30.68	7.11	2.32
France . . . . .	3.37	1,07	10.60	10.60	5.18
Germany . . . . .	3,11	..	3.07	..	23.16
Belgium . . . . .	3.54	60	1.45	..	8.43
Other Countries . . . . .	1.88	3.23	21.18	1,13.54	6.08
TOTAL . . . . .	3,07.30	70.71	2,10.21	2,60.74	1,25.50
TIN—					
Straits Settlements . . . . .	41.54	40.53	41.02	60.53	71.7
United Kingdom . . . . .	5.78	..	..	4.51	2.10
Other Countries . . . . .	1.00	1.30	..	1.83	1.40
TOTAL . . . . .	51.87	41.61	79.06	66.87	78.61
ZINC—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	14.85	5.34	35.13	21.00	18.86
Belgium . . . . .	3.76	24	1.07	5.61	3.92
Japan . . . . .	..	12.03	1.80	..	..
Germany . . . . .	3.23	21	..	21	98
Other Countries . . . . .	28	5.01	3.89	2.11	44
TOTAL . . . . .	22.11	2.89	42.21	29.19	23.05
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	13.09	19.40	1,11	12.26	13.81
Other Countries . . . . .	4.10	10.59	7.04	3.09	2.72
TOTAL . . . . .	18.41	30.18	22.18	28.25	16.53
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	5.38	2.51	16.5	54.19	17.09
Germany . . . . .	12.16	1.15	..	11	15.03
Other Countries . . . . .	5.91	7.11	8.79	28.06	28.60
TOTAL . . . . .	23.45	10.77	25.35	87.65	50.72
BRASS—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	6.13	27.23	1,78.72	3,30.90	1,11.26
Germany . . . . .	1.58	11.74	..	18.53	24.10
Other Countries . . . . .	3.94	3,56	1,82	81.17	27.71
TOTAL . . . . .	11.65	78.53	2,60.54	4,30.65	1,83.28
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	20.51	11.27	26.61	25.97	10.89
Other Countries . . . . .	3.87	6.87	1.66	7.93	11.47
TOTAL . . . . .	24.41	20.14	30.29	33.90	22.36
TOTAL METALS (including ore and iron and steel)	4,58.90	2,77.88	6,30.94	9,15.55	5,05.15



No. 26.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (COLONIAL PRODUCE AND COMMODITIES)

(In hundred tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Straits Settlements (Malacca)	1	25	10	30	51
India	4	1	120	1	4
Holland	1	1	2	11	1
Mauritius and Dependencies	1	1	1	2,116	6,2
Java	1	1	1	1	1
Sumatra	1	1	1	1	1
Other Countries	1	1	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>603.5</b>	<b>112.3</b>	<b>408.7</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>717.4</b>

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of Barrels)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United States	2,19,66	2,51,31	5,23,74	7,30,00	4,90,84
Borneo	3,76	62,34	1,30,40	1,11,00	81,6
Peru	4,09	31,11	1,4,00	67,11	1,08,58
Straits Settlements	5,14	18,54	36,72	41,53	14,21
United Kingdom	2,0,01	26,10	26,11	41,20	37,17
Sumatra	11,78	3,75	..	2	7
Germany	17,82	3,45	..	4,10	..
Russia	19,86	54	..	1,10	..
Other Countries	7,16	1,77	2,51	..	5,17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,72,08</b>	<b>4,02,00</b>	<b>9,21,45</b>	<b>8,34,09</b>	<b>7,33,04</b>

No. 28.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	10,80	69,7	70,1	123,3	79,9
Japan	..	14,8	9,1	1	18,8
Hongkong	22	7	4,0	2,5	7,3
Italy	13	7	..	..	1,1
Other Countries	1,88	2,9	2,8	4,5	17,6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,03</b>	<b>95,4</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>180,7</b>	<b>124,7</b>

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,691	1,995	1,740	76	508
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	8	2	7
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>1,695</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>515</b>
United States	535	523	435	616	372
France	428	198	452	250	812
Italy	210	215	157	123	142
Brazil	15	60	85	43	75
Japan	17	30	59	41	67
Belgium	..	1	173	146	119
Spain	123	172	107	133	124
Australia	920	34	20	403	807
Argentina	250	10	1	8	..
Other Countries	88	44	77	77	88
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,581</b>	<b>2,104</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>3,108</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>2,619</b>

No. 30.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July-June	Exports July-June
1916-17	98	46	50
1917-18	89	45	15
1918-19	101	43	0
1919-20	73	55	32
1920-21	81	57	28
1921-22	89	54	18
1922-23	70	51	22
1923-24	81	52	34
1924-25	59	56	23
1925-26	40	41	30

No. 31-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	2,523	102	111	143
Australia	77	150	150	98
United States of America	323	8,2	643	496
Argentina Republic	84	47	20	2
Other Countries	1,120	231	415	213
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>952</b>

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	102	482	369	164
Australia	63	145	784	464
Japan	134	212	137	355
Indo-China	186	121	171	216
Java	213	174	246	23
United States of America	92	90	75	37
Chile	467	154	543	45
Peru	51	20	51	31
Cuba	210	211	225	144
Other Countries	941	944	1,416	1,181
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>3,029</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>2,915</b>

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	1,287	782	773	585
Canada	561	392	413	467
Australia	177	80	95	120
United States of America	7,057	8,157	9,284	8,107
Argentina Republic	1,134	2,213	2,085	1,465
Uruguay	45	168	67	65
Other Countries	1,209	539	513	241
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>11,467</b>	<b>12,031</b>	<b>13,160</b>	<b>10,966</b>

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

Countries	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	103	219	173	63
Australia	74	44	45	39
United States of America	29	32	46	61
Argentina Republic	12	92	51	25
Other Countries	65	33	32	52
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>240</b>

NOTE.—Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19 is given as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Seaborne Trade returns from 1st April 1918.

No. 31-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND CLOTH AND THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL EXPORTS.

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COUNTRIES	Pre-war average		War average		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22	
	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent	No (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	305	9.0	2,265	33.9	1,053	17.0	480	9.0	308	8.0
Europe (excepting United Kingdom) . . . . .	206	6.0	638	10.3	271	8.5	516	9.7	215	5.6
Egypt . . . . .	119	3.5	385	5.7	96	2.8	130	2.4	56	1.4
South Africa (including Rhodesia) . . . . .	110	3.5	243	3.6	126	3.7	185	3.5	211	5.4
East Africa (including Mauritius) . . . . .	99	2.9	90	1.3	67	1.9	137	2.5	72	2.4
Australia and New Zealand . . . . .	628	18.5	737	11.1	341	9.9	1,011	18.9	635	16.4
Java . . . . .	130	3.8	206	3.2	174	5.1	216	4.6	232	6.0
Japan . . . . .	35	1.0	118	1.7	213	6.2	199	2.6	308	9.3
Far East (excepting Java and Japan) . . . . .	398	11.6	456	6.5	417	12.2	571	10.7	562	13.0
South America . . . . .	131	12.7	532	8.1	211	7.0	618	12.1	99	2.6
Central America and West Indies . . . . .	130	3.8	729	3.4	212	7.1	322	6.0	102	5.0
Other Countries . . . . .	796	23.7	747	11.2	638	18.6	958	18.0	887	22.9
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . . . . .</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>100</b>
COUNTRIES	Yds (lakhs)		Yds (lakhs)		Yds (lakhs)		Yds (lakhs)		Yds (lakhs)	
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	423	4.4	1,333	11.5	1,001	7.8	940	7.0	598	5.3
Canada . . . . .	333	3.4	531	4.6	392	3.1	414	3.0	467	4.2
Australia . . . . .	209	2.1	213	2.2	123	1.0	140	1.0	100	1.4
United States of America . . . . .	6,659	68.1	6,385	60.4	8,189	64.2	9,329	69.0	8,168	72.9
Argentine Republic . . . . .	1,727	17.8	1,410	12.5	2,005	15.1	2,056	15.4	1,488	13.3
Other Countries . . . . .	309	3.9	1,016	8.8	741	5.8	612	4.6	325	2.9
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . . . . .</b>	<b>9,700</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,206</b>	<b>100</b>

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON (IN THOUSANDS OF BALES OF 400 lbs) TO THE PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	122	212	119	96	36
Other parts of the British Empire . . . . .	50	21	18	18	11
<b>Total British Empire . . . . .</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>47</b>
Japan . . . . .	1,012	1,373	1,657	939	1,760
Italy . . . . .	200	40	100	213	151
France . . . . .	99	69	57	5	57
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc) . . . . .	31	48	77	177	428
Belgium . . . . .	27	44	137	243	178
Spain . . . . .	50	41	43	77	30
Germany . . . . .	501	69	49	201	205
Austria . . . . .	167	33	9	34	32
Other Countries . . . . .	25	31	48	38	17
<b>Total Foreign Countries . . . . .</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>1,957</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>2,912</b>
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>2,959</b>

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 33-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In the units of lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
China . . . . .	169,953	110,284	126,550	63,426	61,984
Egypt . . . . .	2,183	5,455	7,248	3,401	4,898
Straits Settlements . . . . .	4,411	4,111	4,057	3,785	2,698
Persia . . . . .	2,030	2,677	3,196	2,069	3,249
Sum . . . . .	305	628	953	789	1,757
United Kingdom . . . . .	688	1,248	655	655	63
Arabia, other than Maskat . . . . .	144	1,901	88	54	130
Other Countries . . . . .	13,136	8,325	9,178	7,736	6,464
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . . . . .</b>	<b>192,814</b>	<b>129,885</b>	<b>151,870</b>	<b>82,595</b>	<b>81,038</b>

No. 33-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN, BY COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Nos. 1 to 20 . . . . .	1,96,459	124,697	145,336	73,945	62,552
21 to 40 . . . . .	4,384	4,274	4,644	3,280	2,194
Above No. 40 . . . . .	2	170	757	55	86
Grey two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	..	633	4,553	15,931
Unspecified descriptions . . . . .	125	544	500	704	820
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>200,970</b>	<b>129,655</b>	<b>151,870</b>	<b>82,535</b>	<b>81,038</b>

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Persia . . . . .	4,009	9,328	5,611	2,815	1,451
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	9,688	9,537	18,902	6,589	..
Straits Settlements . . . . .	687	1,808	2,260	1,503	209
Aden and Dependencies . . . . .	7,686	21,328	10,628	12,614	3,228
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) . . . . .	4,158	8,926	10,345	9,130	5,600
Ceylon . . . . .	175	533	325	391	137
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	4,914	5,286	3,858	3,207	3,598
Other Countries . . . . .	16,172	17,052	22,730	12,191	10,016
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . . . . .</b>	<b>47,414</b>	<b>74,576</b>	<b>74,892</b>	<b>48,440</b>	<b>24,230</b>

(b) COLOURED PRINTED OR DYED.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Persia . . . . .	3,289	21,421	28,405	15,471	28,603
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	2,757	12,188	38,018	28,473	..
Straits Settlements . . . . .	13,244	16,319	17,682	18,917	19,882
Aden and Dependencies . . . . .	2,534	3,147	4,154	4,623	5,106
Kenya Colony (including Zanzibar and Pemba) . . . . .	1,206	2,508	2,089	3,073	4,262
Ceylon . . . . .	9,330	9,618	17,480	14,421	17,922
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	659	618	457	1,211	3,105
Other Countries . . . . .	9,355	14,593	16,807	16,957	66,810
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . . . . .</b>	<b>42,384</b>	<b>80,877</b>	<b>119,892</b>	<b>96,151</b>	<b>135,720</b>

## No. 35.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(in thousands of lbs.)

Country	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>TEA EXPORTS</b>					
United Kingdom	191,451	252,338	130,888	210,111	208,717
India	10,195	10,063	8,300	7,996	11,001
Australia	8,975	8,235	7,044	7,937	7,527
Ceylon	1,162	8,403	1,721	2,275	4,115
France	1,200	1,918	1,184	1,780	2,580
U.S. of America	116	1,131	911	210	1,191
Other parts of British Empire	2,028	2,606	2,766	2,551	2,222
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>221,180</b>	<b>273,012</b>	<b>138,712</b>	<b>270,912</b>	<b>301,337</b>
Russia	20,611	13,390	20	3,117	7,981
United States	2,430	6,316	6,504	3,117	7,981
China, (exclusive of Hong Kong etc.)	7,590	6,210	161	5,416	15
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,824	1,000	4,646	2,071	1,238
France	347	4,106	1,959	1,700	617
Chile	41	1,733	3,011	2,366	2,042
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	3,962	2,366	2,042
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>53,228</b>	<b>42,770</b>	<b>20,303</b>	<b>14,840</b>	<b>12,511</b>
	260,407	322,691	159,015	285,752	313,848

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

## No. 36-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

## LINSEED.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	120.5	202.5	169.2	135.6	82.7
France	76.5	25.3	41.2	11.9	31.0
Italy	26.0	16.8	7.9	5.1	11.6
Belgium	67.8	4.9	20.6	17.7	20.7
Germany	33	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.2
Australia	1.6	11.1	6.2	13.6	11.7
Other Countries	12.3	7.0	8	1.3	12.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>317.0</b>	<b>270.4</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>189.4</b>	<b>173.5</b>

## RAPE.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	69.4	20.3	27.9
France	63.5	19.6	17.1	10.0	7.9
Italy	7.1	6.0	2.6	1.7	10.2
Belgium	68.6	5.4	30.3	119.5	43.9
Germany	68.2	1.6	24.2	31.3	8.3
Other Countries	10.0	7.6	3.2	1.2	8.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>133.7</b>

## SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
France	43.1	15.7	20.2	7	2.8
Italy	13.0	4.1	15.2	5.6	10.7
Belgium	26.2	1.1	4.5	1.7	2.0
Australia (a)	20.2	1.9	1.9	5	8.6
Switzerland	16.9	10.9	3.4	2.8	7.1
Other Countries	119.7	33.6	49.3	11.8	31.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>272.7</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>133.7</b>

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

## GROUNDNUTS.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
France	169.1	87.5	75.4	39.2	149.2
United Kingdom	1.0	8.3	7.9	23.0	7.8
Belgium	15.3	6.6	9.7	20.1	23.3
Italy	7	2.9	12.0	1.6	17.1
Germany	7.4	8	2.0	23.7	6.8
Netherlands	1	18.6	1.0	7.5	7.7
Other Countries	17.3	18.6	5.7	7.5	7.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>111.7</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>235.9</b>

## COTTON.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	233.2	66.3	244.3	98.3	87.7
Other Countries	6.8	2.6	4.4	1.6	4.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>248.7</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>92.2</b>

## CASTOR.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	53.9	47.1	2.8	7.0	11.6
United States of America	11.8	14.7	9	3.8	20.8
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4	7	4.4
France	15.7	14.8	1.0	1.9	7.6
Italy	11.0	7.1	3.2	2.0	2.6
Other Countries	7.5	4.0	2	8	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>

## No. 36-B.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL SEEDS IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Castor	6.8	12.9	9	2.1	5.6
Cotton	7.4	4.1	13.9	6.2	5.0
Groundnuts	14.5	15.7	16.1	16.9	35.9
Linseed	32.8	10.6	39.8	36.5	24.7
Rape	17.0	11.7	17.1	31.1	18.2
Sesamum	10.2	5.5	8.9	2.8	5.4
Others	11.3	9.5	5.3	4.1	4.0
<b>TOTAL (ALL KINDS)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## No. 36-C.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom	23.3	52.2	51.3	41.1	24.4
Other parts of British Empire	1.4	5.6	2.4	4.5	4.0
France	29.2	26.7	25.9	12.5	30.6
Belgium	18.2	2.1	10.8	28.0	14.0
Italy	4.6	5.3	6.5	6.0	8.2
Germany	14.2	1.4	2	4.6	8.8
Australia (a)	3.8	6.5	4	6	1.8
Other Foreign Countries	5.8	6.2	2.5	2.7	8.2

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

## No. 37.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE—</b>					
United Kingdom	159	325	57	170	108
Ceylon	325	328	225	78	305
Strait Settlements	308	261	154	183	155
Mauritius	56	30	4.1	36	54
India	54	17	7	18	31
Other parts of the British Empire	142	118	71	151	130
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>786</b>
Netherlands	240	24	1.8	4	28
Turkey Asiatic	61	31	1.8	29	4
Alaska	25	58	18	36	47
Java	168	82	6	28	183
Sumatra	10	3.3	1	6	32
Other Foreign Countries	850	388	16	125	336
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>580</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>1,685</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,366</b>

## No. 38.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE—</b>					
United Kingdom	985	340	..	95	29
Egypt	4	208	..	36	..
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	3	3	4
<b>Total British Empire</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Foreign countries—</b>					
France	106	84	..	20	..
Italy	34	62	..	18	11
Belgium	138	6	..	22	6
Germany	16	..	..	28	13
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	6	21	18
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>81</b>

## No. 39.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Shellac—					
United Kingdom . . .	73,420	64,023	93,490	47,231	78,963
United States of America . . .	161,331	130,537	228,110	206,572	202,266
Germany . . . . .	60,558	4,031	590	2,152	13,690
France . . . . .	18,787	9,372	5,092	3,605	5,774
Japan . . . . .	3,502	11,859	3,066	6,393	10,781
Canada . . . . .	37	691	3,221	5,329	2,700
Australia . . . . .	1,763	2,008	528	2,791	2,339
Other Countries . . . . .	28,290	17,130	6,700	8,350	10,379
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>336,341</b>	<b>300,071</b>	<b>388,980</b>	<b>280,259</b>	<b>379,944</b>
Button lac—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	20,181	6,029	10,569	7,854	7,144
United States of America . . . . .	2,689	1,342	2,472	1,615	1,880
Other Countries . . . . .	11,886	2,134	398	1,440	1,703
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>34,756</b>	<b>9,505</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>10,918</b>	<b>10,724</b>
Seed lac (Total exports) . . . . .	9,748	15,666	2,430	187	1,824
Stick lac (Total exports) . . . . .	5,375	2,723	1,595	627	882
Other kinds (Total exports) . . . . .	28,131	16,811	19,133	16,446	41,500
<b>TOTAL (ALL KINDS)</b> . . . . .	<b>434,351</b>	<b>345,376</b>	<b>375,706</b>	<b>308,937</b>	<b>392,434</b>

## No. 40.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	3,388	14,455	1,224	1,129	647
United States of America . . . . .	1,154	6,543	83	28	..
Egypt . . . . .	2,016	3,788	5,600	1,371	1,947
Persia . . . . .	1,083	1,173	611	763	1,418
Japan . . . . .	427	3,851	21,388	5,880	7,155
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	3,145	386	3,436	711	39
Other . . . . .	4,177	1,214	395	418	1,156
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>15,390</b>	<b>31,415</b>	<b>32,687</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>12,362</b>

## No. 41.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Indo-China . . . . .	29,07	73,59	33,60	51,94	73,84
Java . . . . .	52,26	45,96	50,00	75,00	63,00
Japan . . . . .	9,79	30,21	40,64	39,04	5,17
Siam . . . . .	18,84	35,28	35,00	42,50	37,50
Straits Settlements . . . . .	1,48,74	9,12	11,29	1,67	3,07
Hongkong . . . . .	4,15,62	12,99	13,02	21,41	14,96
Other Countries . . . . .	3,21,95	10,20	7,48	20,45	7,73
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9,96,17</b>	<b>2,17,35</b>	<b>1,96,03</b>	<b>2,52,61</b>	<b>2,05,42</b>

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government Account

## No. 42.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	50,57	1,00,11	2,3,47	14,63	10,21
United States . . . . .	68,83	1,15,15	3,72,02	16,76	16
Italy . . . . .	80,55	1,44,99	7,1,59	30,17	3,39
Spain . . . . .	46,85	20,64	10,01	21,39	24,73
France . . . . .	8,27	9,06	19,16	2,73	99
Belgium . . . . .	7,07	93	14,28	1,27	1,33
Germany . . . . .	2,43,18	24,99	60	36,92	33,78
Netherlands . . . . .	16,54	70	12,59	1,69	76
Austria (Hungary) . . . . .	1,28,77	9,96	30	1,20	8
Other Countries . . . . .	22,86	18,51	42,61	23,34	17,62
<b>Total British Empire</b> . . . . .	<b>134,15</b>	<b>1,16,46</b>	<b>2,51,10</b>	<b>43,42</b>	<b>21,59</b>
<b>Foreign Countries</b> . . . . .	<b>6,22,97</b>	<b>3,88,14</b>	<b>5,74,14</b>	<b>1,53,73</b>	<b>1,59,78</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>6,57,12</b>	<b>5,04,60</b>	<b>8,25,24</b>	<b>2,00,15</b>	<b>1,81,35</b>
Raw skins—					
United States . . . . .	2,79,90	3,03,36	13,23,27	2,13,55	3,23,70
United Kingdom . . . . .	25,75	38,01	90,06	68,73	25,77
France . . . . .	25,41	21,90	65,61	12,86	14,61
Other Countries . . . . .	41,93	28,17	33,52	27,96	51,52
<b>Total British Empire</b> . . . . .	<b>32,04</b>	<b>57,54</b>	<b>1,20,33</b>	<b>88,61</b>	<b>42,94</b>
<b>Foreign Countries</b> . . . . .	<b>3,40,95</b>	<b>4,24,80</b>	<b>13,92,13</b>	<b>2,99,59</b>	<b>3,72,66</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,72,99</b>	<b>4,82,34</b>	<b>15,12,46</b>	<b>3,23,50</b>	<b>4,15,60</b>
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,52,48	4,37,88	7,26,62	1,03,29	1,19,16
Other Countries . . . . .	4,19	1,86	61,30	11,54	26,66
<b>Total British Empire</b> . . . . .	<b>1,53,44</b>	<b>4,38,93</b>	<b>7,29,90</b>	<b>1,08,93</b>	<b>1,39,95</b>
<b>Foreign Countries</b> . . . . .	<b>3,23</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>57,93</b>	<b>5,85</b>	<b>5,87</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,56,67</b>	<b>4,39,74</b>	<b>7,87,92</b>	<b>1,14,83</b>	<b>1,45,82</b>
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom . . . . .	2,15,45	1,98,57	3,66,88	1,48,30	1,67,76
United States . . . . .	29,10	58,02	63,65	12,73	12,39
Japan . . . . .	12,79	11,82	25,05	24,23	43,95
Other Countries . . . . .	13,35	5,94	11,38	16,65	22,16
<b>Total British Empire</b> . . . . .	<b>2,21,15</b>	<b>2,02,35</b>	<b>3,74,35</b>	<b>1,60,43</b>	<b>1,83,42</b>
<b>Foreign Countries</b> . . . . .	<b>49,63</b>	<b>72,60</b>	<b>92,61</b>	<b>41,93</b>	<b>62,84</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,70,78</b>	<b>2,74,95</b>	<b>4,66,96</b>	<b>2,02,41</b>	<b>2,46,26</b>

## No. 43.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom . . . . .	193	336	290	331	75
Germany . . . . .	7	3	..	1	16
Netherlands . . . . .	19	..	1	8	35
Belgium . . . . .	150	15	105	171	260
France . . . . .	97	47	43	81	94
Italy . . . . .	3	12	9	14	9
Japan . . . . .	4	12	..	..	2
United States of America . . . . .	132	43	19	170	23
Other Countries . . . . .	2	1	..	4	..
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>607</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>519</b>

## No. 11.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(In thousands of Rupees)

GOLD										
Countries	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1910-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom { Private . . . . .	15,01,52	2,20,71	5,10,20	6,12,77	5,80,57	3,36,26	1,26,97	6,93,14	..	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	..	22,11,42	10,41,22	..	71,48	7,14	5,91,49	..	..
Malta and Gozo . . . . .	1,85	17	..	9,76	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	12,74	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	63,08	10	..	..	8,18	..	..	..	..	..
Austria . . . . .	9,70	11	..	..	{ .. }	..	..	..	..	{ .. }
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	{ .. }	..	..	..	..	{ .. }
Mesopotamia { Private . . . . .	50,88	23,15	73	2,34,98	{ 3,58,31 }	4,16	13	..	1,47	{ .. }
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	{ .. }	..	..	..	..	{ .. }
Mesopotamia { Government . . . . .	..	76	..	1,90	{ .. }	..	3,72	..	..	{ .. }
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Depen- { Private . . . . .	43,57	18,52	47	92,11	88,51	18	..	..	..	..
dencies { Government . . . . .	21	..	15,00	56,55	..	..	60	7,50	1	..
Arabia . . . . . { Private . . . . .	33	60	..	19,06	23,26	2,71	66	..	99	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands { Private . . . . .	36	1,15	..	13,56	16,71	11,24	1,60	..	..	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,95	7,21
Persia . . . . . { Private . . . . .	35	15	7	6	..	1,96	50	..	..	..
{ Government . . . . .	6	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
Ceylon . . . . .	8,06	1,80	5,15	12,03	..	5,57	6,16	..	3	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	60,80	3,91	8,81	62,73	39	29,84	8,44	..	9 11	2,13
Java . . . . .	2	14,77	..	..	..	27	62	..	..	1,64
China (including Hongkong) { Private . . . . .	66,39	52,27	1,27,66	50	8,96	14	45	..	13,72	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	..	2,44,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . . . .	8	3,12,30	..	..	..	..	63,60	..	12,56,83	4,59,97
Egypt . . . . . { Private . . . . .	8,00,87	21,13	..	..	..	1	31	..	..	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,00	..	..	..
Natal . . . . . { Private . . . . .	5,60	2,27,34	3	4,39	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa . . . . .	53	1,54	68	66,08	2,04	9	15	..	..	91
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Canada . . . . .	..	4,31	..	..	..	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America { Private . . . . .	16	1,04,47	3,62,79	47,24	1,82,51	..	..	..	8,58,42	11,95,99
{ Government . . . . .	..	..	5,80,08	..	..	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand) { Private . . . . .	6,14,31	46,02	20,37	62,89	1,53,60	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . . . .	..	1,58,22	6,77,38	6,21	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) { Private . . . . .	32,78,42	10,59,77	10,97,08	12,51,50	13,82,04	3,92,07	2,99,01	6,93,14	21,39,60	16,61,33
{ Government . . . . .	27	1,54,13	37,23,07	11,05,88	..	71,76	1,27,11	5,98,99	6,96	7,21

## No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER—continued.

(in thousands of Rupees)

Countries	SILVER									
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war average	War average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
United Kingdom { Private . . .	8,70,27	2,56,75	80	7,06,16	8,60,26	15	2,44	..	5,17	12
{ Government . . .	2,76,82	2,13,09	82,71	5,32	2,31	..	11	..	2	..
France . . . { Private . . .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	..	..	..	..	1,63,42	..	..	..	..	2
Mesopotamia . . . { Private . . .	14,70	5,62	6,50	19,51	..	2,24	37	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic . . . { Government . . .	..	35	91	..	..	3	85,41	1,87	..	20
Mesopotamia . . . { Private . . .	1,39	3,77	1,03	27,81	29,11	16	3	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic . . . { Government . . .	21	6,99	..	..	2,97	19	4,09	2,66	..	..
Aden and Dependencies . . . { Private . . .	8,03	3,69	1,01	29,82	65,61	27,54	10,32	4	12,59	27,03
{ Government . . .	15	12	..	5	3,00	..	93	1,11	..	..
Arabia . . . { Private . . .	8,97	12,28	..	15,94	33,73	45,21	34,11	..	6,53	31,90
{ Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,10	7,52	..	..
Bahrain Islands . . . { Private . . .	9,39	5,70	1,10	5,06	9,58	10,86	1,26	..	24,54	..
{ Government . . .	5,52	5,65	44,45	22,27	..	30	6,01	3,25	..	11
Persia . . . { Private . . .	..	5	..	..	..	..	2,71	..	..	9
{ Government . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Honjam Island . . . { Private . . .	7,77	39	10	11,00	3,76	10,51	33,02	34,80	19,61	4,18
{ Government . . .	23	7,62	93,31	..	..	60	80	..	30,00	..
Ceylon . . . { Private . . .	8,82	28,80	2,30	28,02	1,41	15,48	11,20	2,05	1,03,02	2,91
{ Government . . .	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlement (including Labuan) . . . { Private . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	40
{ Government . . .	..	..	..	..	90	..	16	..	4,11	1,84
Federated Malay States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java . . . . .	78	2,42	3	..	..	5,20	1,85	..	..	6,60
Siam . . . . .	67,13	60,96	1,29	1,31,65	79,11	1,65,55	1,20	..	1,06,80	1,56,92
China (including Hongkong) . . . { Private . . .	70,02	7,19,89	8,99,40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	3	9,42	..	7,41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . . { Private . . .	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	12	1,83	40	..	14	3	46,07	..	..	..
Egypt . . . { Private . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,10	31	..	..
{ Government . . .	..	32	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Natal . . . . .	2,08	33	6	6,23	2,42,29	25,20	26,32	..	29,14	5,00
East Africa . . . { Private . . .	..	..	..	..	8,84	..	2,00	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	1,87	9,84	..	..	8,76	6,60	2,23	..	1,18,36	2
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles) . . . { Private . . .	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada . . . { Private . . .	6,77	17,21	..	49,54	1,13,68	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	..	11,74,62	17,81,46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America . . . { Private . . .	78,33	33,73	..	1,84	78,73	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	7	86,34	81,19	1,10	72	..	..	..	..	..
Australia (including New Zealand) . . . { Private . . .	10,83,25	4,53,21	15,24	10,90,15	17,32,93	3,67,31	1,76,79	58,82	4,40,55	2,38,04
{ Government . . .	3,53,09	22,36,64	29,88,49	28,82	14,93	1,12	1,26,82	17,04	30,02	20
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES) . . . { Private . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Government . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1921-22

(in thousand of Rupees)

Months.	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER	
	Private	Government	Private	Government
April . . . . .	—2,51,17	—2,78	1,64,47	26
May . . . . .	—55,46	—91	1,37,32	4
June . . . . .	—2,27,22	..	93,18	46
July . . . . .	—1,84,79	—91	60,55	..
August . . . . .	—3,72,54	..	91,80	—7
September . . . . .	—1,59,02	..	95,87	..
October . . . . .	1,94,71	—2,61	1,37,86	3,00
November . . . . .	2,02,88	..	64,08	..
December . . . . .	41,46	..	66,90	..
January . . . . .	82,42	..	1,65,76	24
February . . . . .	1,10,18	..	1,82,63	1,46
March . . . . .	3,43,21	..	2,34,47	9,34
TOTAL . . . . .	—2,79,24	—7,21	14,04,89	14,73

## NO. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1877-78	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING										1920-21	1921-22
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19			
1. Production (b)	..				71	201	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,09	2,41	2,70	3,08
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,45	13,00	16,85	12,70	9,30	11	..	10,50
3. Exports	..	1,04	10	38	2,02	3,23	6,50	7,00	4,64	7,01	(8(a))	21,16	16,60
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	3,35	28,10	1,70	42,60	2,11	-2,86
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1-4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	1,70	31,51	10,00	41,70	4,84	2,00
6. Balance held in mint and Government treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves						66	1,05	6,57	19,11	16,34	4,40	24,17	24,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints etc., as compared with the preceding year						+61	+2,07	-3,20	+1,47	-1,02	2,711	-20,00	1,10
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,26	17,59	25,18	7
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	30,17	1,74	61,96	1,01,13	1,53,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,50,90	4,13,73	4,43,90
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	30,17	31,74	61,19	88,31	1,72,24	2,58,64	3,53,68	3,94,41	4,19,57	4,19,64

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Includes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England (?) figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

## NO. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING								1920-21	1921-22
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19		
1. Exports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	79,02	88,58	1,04,91	1,07,45	1,24,52	1,65,31	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,30,06	2,15,44
2. Imports of Merchandise—excluding Government Stores	47,90	58,02	67,75	69,70	78,43	1,11,30	1,10,85	1,47,80	2,00,50(c)	2,66,34
Net Exports	31,07	30,06	37,16	37,66	46,09	54,46	76,27	76,31	1,29,56	-77,65(d)
3. Imports of treasure and funds (private accounts)	36,01	36,74	36,92	35,93	44,01	57,24	78,69	10,94	39,67	-29,05
Net imports of—										
Gold	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	9,50	12,88	28,67	7,81(a)	10,97	-5,85
Silver	6,25	8,96	12,21	6,25	5,12	8,11	7,21	2,10(b)	1(b)	7,00(b)
Net imports of—										
Unfaced Rupee paper (net imports)	..	..	..	58	88	..	87	38	1,3	..
Unfaced Rupee paper (net exports)	99	17	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,53
Interest on—										
Unfaced Rupee p. per	8,0	4,7	9,1	8,3	7,0	5,6	4,4	3,0	2,5	2,3
Council drafts paid in India through—										
Treasury	19,77	18,00	21,81	20,07	26,44	38,1	36,44	11,91	34,5	..
Gold Standard Reserve	..	..	..	..	1,32	1,85	3,25	4,14	..	..
Currency	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,06	15,06	..	..
Telegraphic transfers issued by the Bank of Montreal and paid in India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,00	..
Funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,0	..	..
Reverse drafts paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	2,41	5	5,50	18,58	29,55
Net	19,77	18,00	21,81	20,07	27,76	38,15	47,30	29,16	18,28	-28,50
Balance of Trade in favour of India	1,06	..	54	1,73	2,08	..	..	35,37	98,59	..
Balance of Trade against India	..	68	..	..	..	1,78	48	..	48,50	31,80

\* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

(a) Includes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Includes gold coins of the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at Rs. 1,16 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs. 1,18 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of gold coins received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (Rs. 1,18 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoinage (Rs. 1,18 lakhs) are also included in 1918-19. The value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1918-19. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 10 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 18 lakhs), and (3) the value of 'silver other coin' exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 2 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs. 3 lakhs), and (3) exports of Straits dollar to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs. 1 lakh).

(c) Includes Rs. 59 lakhs, the value of railway plant imported but not paid for by private remittances, and Rs. 2,78 lakhs, the value of wheat imported on Government Account and paid for in London.

(d) Net imports.





NO. 45—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL  
IMPORTED ARTICLES

Articles	Per	Pre war average	1913-20	1920-21	1921-22
		R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p
Sugar 16 D.S. and above Molasses . . .	Cwt	9 14 4 2 0 7	20 11 8 6 0 11	25 14 0 4 10 7	18 10 0 0 10 0
Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquor—					
Ale, beer, and porter . . .	Gal	1 5 7	3 1 0	3 4 6	5 8 11
Whisky . . .	"	7 17 9	18 18 11	17 4 0	10 14 3
Whisky present in drugs . . .	"	6 8 2	16 8 8	16 14 4	20 15 3
(b) Provisions—					
Meats and oils . . .	Lb	17 0 3	23 1 1	20 4 2	35 11 4
Animals and patent foods . . .	Cwt	0 7 3	0 12 0	1 0 0	1 2 10
Milk, condensed . . .	Lb	14 14 2	23 5 11	27 12 0	21 13 3
Canned provisions . . .	Cwt	0 4 6	0 8 6	0 10 4	0 11 0
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts . . .	Lb	46 10 3	67 0 10	83 0 4	82 1 0
Cloves . . .	"	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 2 0
(d) Other articles—					
Salt . . .	Ton	0 5 2	0 9 0	0 5 5	0 10 0
Oils—					
Kerosene . . .	Gal	14 8 0	46 15 3	41 11 10	32 1 9
Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn . . .	Lb	0 6 6	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 11 11
" goods, grey . . .	Yd.	0 14 5	2 14 2	2 13 11	2 0 3
" " white . . .	"	0 2 6	0 6 9	0 7 4	0 5 1
" " coloured . . .	"	0 2 9	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 6 7
" handkerchiefs . . .	No.	0 3 3	0 9 10	0 11 4	0 8 11
" 6 6	"	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 4 10	0 3 2
Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw . . .	Lb	1 9 1	7 9 0	8 7 1	8 3 6
" goods, mixed . . .	Yd.	0 12 9	1 14 10	2 10 10	1 13 7
" piecegoods . . .	"	0 11 2	1 12 9	1 13 4	1 10 7
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods . . .	Yd.	0 14 9	1 12 0	4 3 0	4 0 5
" shawls . . .	No.	7 9	5 12 5	7 4 4	3 13 1
Apparel—					
Boots and shoes . . .	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 5	9 14 1	8 15 6
Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought . . .	Cwt	51 12 1	75 13 0	93 6 4	51 2 11
Iron, bars and channel . . .	Ton	118 4 2	373 8 0	355 11 10	292 6 8
Iron or steel—					
Beams, etc . . .	"	115 5 6	226 10 9	365 3 4	281 5 1
Nails, etc . . .	"	205 1 6	561 1 0	674 11 10	563 2 2
Pipes, etc . . .	"	150 10 9	321 2 2	417 11 0	552 5 7
Sheets, galvanised . . .	"	192 0 1	394 2 0	156 10 3	359 15 8
" tinned . . .	"	236 15 1	443 0 6	683 6 9	651 7 4
" not galva nised . . .	"	139 6 0	360 0 1	888 1 9	271 1 6
Tubes . . .	"	231 3 4	508 10 8	724 11 3	735 12 9
Steel, bars and channel . . .	"	99 7 7	310 4 2	318 15 2	213 2 0
Fin, block, etc . . .	Cwt	138 4 5	166 3 5	107 10 9	140 1 9
Rails, chains, etc . . .	"	3 11 6	9 19 3	17 5 9	10 12 7
Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses . . .	No	455 6 3	1,005 6 7	010 10 4	1,021 8 1
(b) Bruts, Coconuts . . .	"	0 0 10	0 1 0	0 1 4	0 1 5
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline . . .	Lb	0 12 4	2 13 5	3 14 6	3 11 3
Alizarine . . .	"	0 7 9	1 1 4	1 14 2	1 4 10
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate . . .	Cwt	4 1 6	5 6 2	6 3 0	6 12 1
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine, salts . . .	Lb	9 11 11	31 5 7	37 9 2	43 15 6
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes . . .	"	3 0 8	4 0 10	4 1 0	4 12 9
(g) Gums and resins . . .	Cwt	15 13 9	26 14 9	22 9 0	19 2 0
(h) Linen—					
Canvas . . .	Yd.	0 8 9	2 4 6	2 11 2	2 12 6
Piecegoods . . .	"	0 5 8	1 1 9	1 5 9	1 0 5
(i) Coal . . .	Ton	17 5 11	81 5 5	33 14 11	98 13 0
(j) Wood, timber . . .	c Ton	75 2 8	180 3 11	166 6 7	153 2 8
(k) Other raw materials—					
Tallow . . .	Cwt	28 5 1	55 0 6	58 12 0	40 6 0
(l) Other manufactured articles—					
Arm, etc . . .	Lb	0 11 7	1 2 8	1 12 0	1 15 2
(m) Glass and glassware—					
Beads . . .	Cwt	85 9 1	98 2 10	220 14 0	210 3 1
Sheet and plate . . .	ft	0 1 9	0 4 9	0 6 7	0 4 8
(n) Paints and colours . . .	Cwt	16 1 2	35 3 10	48 14 10	39 3 10
(o) Printing paper . . .	"	12 8 9	31 10 9	51 1 0	33 11 1
(p) Soap . . .	"	19 11 7	39 9 8	44 15 6	38 6 8
(q) Umbrellas . . .	No	1 1 1	2 6 3	2 19 0	7 6
Building material—					
Bricks . . .	No.	0 1 6	0 3 1	0 4 1	0 7 1
Cement . . .	Cwt	2 0 5	5 0 8	5 4 4	5 8 11
Pitch, and tar . . .	"	4 1 4	7 9 2	8 10 7	8 15 1

NO. 49—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL  
EXPORTED ARTICLES



Articles	Per	Pre war average	1913-20	1920-21	1921-22
		R a p	R a p	R a p	R a p
Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk) . . .	Cwt	5 5 8	8 0	8 4 3	8 15 9
Wheat . . .	"	5 5 5	11 12 1	5 0 0	9 1 1
" flour . . .	"	7 14 6	1 5 7	14 2 3	14 8
Barley . . .	"	4 1	8 2 4	11 4 10	10 4 1
Food grains—					
Pulse . . .	Cwt	4 1 1	9 6 7	8 10 11	8 5 11
Tea . . .	Lb	0 7 1	0 5 5	0 6 10	0 9 3
Coffee . . .	Cwt	34 0 1	62 14 1	61 3 11	59 8
Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper . . .	Lb	0 4 8	0 7 7	0 6 1	0 4 2
Chillies . . .	"	0 2 4	0 4 2	0 3 2	0 4 0
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi . . .	"	0 9 0	0 15 4	0 13 7	0 13 8
Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor . . .	Cwt	7 5 2	13 10 7	11 4 10	10 10 7
Copra . . .	"	17 15 7	23 9 3	26 1 3	20 11 5
Cotton . . .	"	3 12 0	7 5 6	5 3 0	5 9 1
Groundnuts . . .	"	8 5 1	18 14 10	10 11 4	12 4 3
Linsed . . .	"	10 8 8	20 11 8	16 4 10	12 6 3
Rapeseed . . .	"	7 9 8	18 2 7	14 6 6	11 13 7
Sesamum . . .	"	10 6 5	23 12 2	19 11 4	15 4 1
Oils—					
Castor . . .	Gal	1 5 10	3 5 10	2 7 11	2 2 0
Coconut . . .	"	1 12 8	0 0 2	3 4 10	2 11 2
Oilcake . . .	Cwt	3 12 8	6 6 7	6 2 3	6 1 7
Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw . . .	Ton	290 7 4	417 5 8	346 5 2	300 6 4
Gunny bags . . .	No	0 4 5	0 8 8	0 7 2	0 5 9
" cloth . . .	Yd.	0 1 9	0 3 11	0 3 4	0 2 3
Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw . . .	Cwt.	38 11 3	68 7 7	53 2 8	50 3 10
" yarn . . .	Lb	0 7 11	1 3 3	1 3 9	0 15 3
" piecegoods, grey . . .	Yd.	0 2 5	0 6 4	0 7 3	0 6 6
" " coloured . . .	"	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 8 7	0 7 7
Other textiles—					
Wool, raw . . .	Lb	0 7 10	1 1 8	0 10 8	0 6 6
Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw . . .	Cwt	86 4 1	75 6 1	54 4 2	35 11 5
" tanned . . .	"	85 10 10	184 0 0	140 9 5	115 7 7
Skins, raw . . .	"	68 0 6	219 8 2	137 14 5	94 0 0
" tanned . . .	"	196 12 3	450 3 5	377 11 11	308 2 1
Metals—					
Manganese ore . . .	Ton	16 4 0	18 12 10	22 13 2	24 1 4
Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo . . .	Cwt.	194 6 6	400 2 5	402 12 9	415 8 7
Myrobalans . . .	"	4 4 5	5 7 2	5 2 3	4 14 9
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre . . .	"	11 7 6	14 10 8	18 3 2	17 7 4
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured . . .	Lb.	0 1 10	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 4 4
Cigars . . .	"	0 13 7	1 5 6	1 3 5	1 3 9
Opium . . .	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,138 9 11	2,245 10 1	2,298 9 1
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw . . .	"	13 12 0	25 8 4	21 1 11	15 8 6
(e) Lac, shell . . .	"	54 1 9	202 6 6	255 9 5	198 11 3
(f) Coal . . .	Ton	9 12 7	12 1 7	13 1 8	13 8 3
(g) Wood, timber . . .	c	90 3 8	84 0 4	138 1 5	114 9 6
(Other than teak wood)					
(h) Manures—Bones . . .	Ton	69 0 9	90 0 6	100 14 8	103 7 3
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw . . .	Cwt	36 15 5	149 14 8	123 10 8	73 7 4
Coir unmanufactured . . .	"	10 11 6	12 0 0	11 15 11	16 8 1
Misc . . .	"	72 15 0	142 1 0	141 14 4	238 7 3
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles . . .	Lb	0 4 6	0 4 11	0 4 9	0 4 9
Paraffin wax . . .	Cwt	22 7 11	22 6 5	22 5 5	22 11 0
Building materials—					
Teakwood . . .	c. Ton	155 12 1	238 5 11	279 5 0	289 9 4

Articles	Rate per	1913-14			
		April	July	October	January
		R A P	R A P.	R A P.	R A. P
Tea—Salt Average (Calcutta)—					
Assam . . . . .	lb.	0 7 3 (a)	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10
Cachar . . . . .	"	0 6 4 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1
Sylhet . . . . .	"	0 6 6 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0
Darjeeling . . . . .	"	0 8 9 (a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6
Dooars . . . . .	"	0 7 5 (a)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6
Tera . . . . .	"	0 7 0 (a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2
Chittagong . . . . .	"	.	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0
All other places . . . . .	"	0 5 11 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8
GENERAL AVERAGE . . . . .	"	0 7 10 (a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7
Jute, raw—					
Jat 4's (Calcutta) . . . . .	Maund	.	..	..	..
District 4's (Calcutta) . . . . .	"	.	.	..	..
Firsts [  group] (Calcutta) . . . . .	400 lbs	59 0 0	69 0 0	88 0 0	85 8 0
Lightnings [  red group] (Calcutta) . . . . .	"	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	78 0 0
Jute manufactures—					
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 4½×26½, 6×8 (Calcutta) . . . . .	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz 40" (Calcutta) . . . . .	100 yds	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0
" " 10½ oz 40" (Calcutta) . . . . .	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay) . . . . .	Candy (784 lbs)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—					
Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay) . . . . .	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9
" No. 20S. (Bombay) . . . . .	"	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay) . . . . .	"	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—					
Longcloths 36"×37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay) . . . . .	"	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0
T-Cloths 28"×24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay) . . . . .	"	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Chudders 54"×6 yds. 2½ lbs (Bombay) . . . . .	"	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—					
Lapman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay) . . . . .	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6
Grey shirtings Fan 2,000 (Bombay) . . . . .	"	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0
White mulls 6,600 (Bombay) . . . . .	"	4 5 0	4 5 6	4 6 0	4 5 0
Rice—					
Big Mill specials (Rangoon) . . . . .	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon) . . . . .	"	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta) . . . . .	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta) . . . . .	"	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0
Wheat—					
Delhi white (Bombay) . . . . .	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0
Punjab white (Karachi) . . . . .	Candy	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0
White (Lyallpur) . . . . .	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 6 0
Barley—(Karachi) . . . . .	Candy	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0
Linseed—					
Bold (Bombay) . . . . .	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0
Small to medium (Calcutta) . . . . .	B. Md.	5 2 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0
Groundnuts—					
Ordinary (Madras) . . . . .	Candy	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0
(Bombay) . . . . .	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6
Rapeseed—					
Toria 9% (Karachi) . . . . .	Candy	..	..	..	..
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay) . . . . .	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 8 6	..	..
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay) . . . . .	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay) . . . . .	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay) . . . . .	"	8 11 0	8 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(a) Relate to first sale in June 1913

## PRICES IN INDIA.

1920-21				1921-22				1922	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
0 6 6	0 6 1	0 5 5	0 7 5	0 5 6	0 10 6	0 10 9	0 13 6	0 10 10 <sup>(a)</sup>	Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta).
..	0 4 9	0 3 4	0 2 9	0 3 4	0 4 3	0 6 10	0 10 10	0 9 1 <sup>(a)</sup>	Assam.
0 5 10	0 4 8	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 11	0 6 5	0 10 5	0 9 3 <sup>(a)</sup>	Cachar.
0 6 1	0 8 6	0 5 2	0 7 7	0 5 2	0 9 3	0 10 10	1 0 5	0 12 8 <sup>(a)</sup>	Sylhet
0 3 11	0 5 5	0 3 9	0 6 1	0 4 11	0 8 8	0 9 0	0 13 6	0 11 4 <sup>(a)</sup>	Darjeeling
0 6 1	0 4 11	0 3 9	0 7 7	0 3 3	0 5 6	0 7 5	0 12 2	0 10 7 <sup>(a)</sup>	Dooars.
0 3 6	..	..	0 2 2	0 3 4	..	0 6 9	0 8 7	..	Teral
0 6 6	..	..	..	..	0 10 2	0 6 9	0 8 6	..	Chittagong.
0 6 2	0 5 6	0 4 7	0 5 11	0 4 8	0 8 4	0 9 0	0 12 6	0 11 2 <sup>(a)</sup>	All other places.
									GENERAL AVERAGE.
									Jute, raw—
9 8 0	10 8 0	13 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	Jat 4's (Calcutta)
..	10 4 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	13 4 0	12 4 0	12 0 0	District 4's (Calcutta)
70 0 0	65 0 0	86 0 0	74 0 0	68 0 0	61 0 0	69 0 0 <sup>(b)</sup>	65 0 0 <sup>(b)</sup>	62 0 0 <sup>(b)</sup>	Firsts [  group] (Calcutta)
46 0 0	44 0 0	56 0 0	42 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	57 0 0 <sup>(c)</sup>	50 0 0 <sup>(c)</sup>	52 0 0 <sup>(c)</sup>	Lightnings [  ed group] (Calcutta)
									Jute manufactures—
44 8 0	41 8 0	45 8 0	34 0 0	30 0 0	31 12 0	42 0 0	39 4 0	43 0 0	B Twills, 2½ lbs 14/26½, 6x8 (Calcutta)
15 10 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	13 8 0	12 0 0	11 10 0	13 5 0	12 4 0	13 12 0	Hessian cloth, 8 or 40 (Calcutta)
23 0 0	24 8 0	26 8 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	13 12 0	17 4 0	15 4 0	19 0 0	.. .. 10½ or 10 (Calcutta)
467 0 0	456 8 0		320 0 0	255 0 0	326 0 0	380 0 0	483 0 0	460 0 0	Cotton, raw, M G F G Broach (Bombay)
									Cotton yarn (Indian)—
1 2 9	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 13 9	0 9 6	0 11 6	0 15 3	0 13 3	0 12 6	Twist, No 10S. (Bombay)
1 10 0	1 8 6	1 6 0	1 1 6	0 14 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 2 3	1 1 0	.. No 20S (Bombay)
3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 9 6	Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—
1 14 0	1 13 6	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	Longcloths 36'x37½ yds 9 lbs. (Bombay)
1 12 0	1 11 6	1 12 0	1 10 3	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 7 0	T-Cloths 28"x24 yds 5 lbs (Bombay)
1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 6	1 10 3	1 6 0	1 8 6	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 7 6	Chudders 54"x6 yds 2½ lbs (Bombay)
									Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—
30 0 0	33 8 0	32 8 0	34 0 0	32 4 0	31 8 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	27 0 0	Liepmann's Shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
17 0 0	16 12 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	15 4 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	Grey Shirtings Fair 2,000 (Bombay)
12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	11 4 0	11 12 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	White Mulls 6,600 (Bombay)
									Rice—
455 0 0	497 8 0	477 8 0	340 0 0	422 8 0	585 0 0	637 5 0	380 0 0	485 0 0	Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
..	515 0 0	505 0 0	357 8 0	447 8 0	587 8 0	640 0 0	415 0 0	512 8 0	Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
9 4 0	10 4 0	10 8 0	8 12 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	9 12 0	8 8 0	9 4 0	Seeta, No 1 (Calcutta)
7 12 0	9 0 0	6 12 0	8 8 0	6 13 0	7 14 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	7 2 0	Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
									Wheat—
8 10 6	9 6 6	9 11 6	9 3 0	9 2 6	10 6 9	10 3 6	9 5 9 <sup>(d)</sup>	9 8 0	Delhi white (Bombay)
44 0 0	44 8 0	49 0 0	49 0 0	50 8 0	53 8 0	74 8 0	61 0 0	..	Punjab white (Karachi)
5 1 0	4 12 0	5 7 0	5 7 0	5 15 0	7 8 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	6 6 0	White (Lyallpur)
33 0 0	34 0 0	39 8 0	36 0 0	35 8 0	46 0 0	46 0 0	51 0 0	36 0 0	Barley—(Karachi)
									Linseed—
17 4 0	17 2 0	20 0 0	13 12 0	13 2 0	15 8 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	13 8 0	Bold (Bombay)
10 8 0	11 14 0	12 10 0	8 8 0	7 12 0	9 12 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	9 6 0	Small to medium (Calcutta)
									Groundnuts—
71 8 0	63 4 0	69 8 0	48 0 0	39 8 0	59 8 0	70 0 0	55 0 0	68 0 0	Ordinary (Madras)
17 8 0	18 0 0	17 12 0	12 8 0	11 0 0	14 12 0	17 8 0	12 6 0	14 10 0	(Bombay)
									Rapeseed
80 0 0	77 0 0	92 0 0	63 0 0	66 0 0	72 8 0	64 0 0	65 0 0	64 0 0	Toria 9% (Karachi)
12 4 0	12 4 0	14 2 0	12 8 0	9 12 0	13 0 0	12 4 0	10 12 0	10 2 0	Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
22 4 0	22 0 0	21 12 0	16 8 0	14 12 0	..	16 4 0	14 4 0	15 8 0	Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
12 4 0	11 12 0	11 4 0	9 10 0	9 0 0	10 6 0	11 8 0	9 8 0	10 8 0	Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
4 8 0	4 4 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	5 10 0	6 4 0	6 6 0	5 3 0	5 2 0	Cotton seed (Bombay)

(a) Relates to first sale in May 1922

(b) Changed to First grade

(c) " " Lightning Grade

(d) Relates to United Provinces wheat

Description	Rate per	1913 14			
		April	May	October	January
		R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P
<b>Castor oil—</b>					
No 1 line 1/2 (Calcutta)	B Md	19 8 6(a)	19 8 0(a)	20 9 6(a)	20 9 6(a)
(Madras)	Candy (530 lb)	80 0 0	81 0 0	73 0 0	80 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy				
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B Md				
<b>Bonemeal—</b>					
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwt	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot Midly to good (0 to 66° (Calcutta)	Py Mu (74 67 lbs)				
Wool—Kanjahar (Karachi)	M (82 lbs)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0
Shellac—T N (Calcutta)	B Md	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)	20 1/2 lbs				
<b>Hides, Cow—</b>					
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	"	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	"	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Goatskins (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0
<b>Sugar—</b>					
Java, T M. O (Calcutta)	B Md	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3
" " (Bombay)	Cwt	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0
Maunius (Calcutta)	B. Md	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0
" D to J (Bombay)	Cwt	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0
<b>Kerosene oil—</b>					
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	"	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
<b>Salt—</b>					
Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0
(Bombay)	"	"	"	"	"

a) Relates to Fair Price

## PRICES IN INDIA—continued

1920-21				1921-22				1922	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	R A P	
									Castor oil
26 2 6	29 2 6	21 2 6	21 10 6	21 2 6	21 2 6	21 2 6	21 2 6	21 2 6	Norfolk Island (Calcutta)
10 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	(Mauritius)
200 0 0	190 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	190 0 0	19 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	190 0 0	Castor oil (Mauritius)
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	0 0	4 8 0	4 6 0	Groundnut oil (Calcutta)
									Linseed—
160 0 0	128 0 0	120 0 0	110 0 0	05 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	Refined (Calcutta)
150 0 0	118 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	170 0 0	140 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	Unrefined (Calcutta)
41 5 0	41 5 0	41 5 0	41 5 0	41 5 0	41 5 0	41 5 0	41 5 0	0 0 0	Indian Linseed and Linseed Middling mixed 10 to 16 (Calcutta)
30 0 0	26 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	21 0 0	21 5 0	21 0 0	Wool-kandhu (Karnat)
170 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	100 0 0	11 0 0	1 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	Shilka— (Calcutta)
21 5 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	Cheese— 100 lb. (Mysore)
									Hides—
22 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	17 0 0	15 5 0	Andhra (Calcutta)
13 0 0	9 0 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	11 5 0	6 0 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	Durham (Calcutta)
	9 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	7 5 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	Punjab (Calcutta)
13 8 0	9 0 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	5 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	Salt (Calcutta)
10 0 0	8 0 0	6 1 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	Hides— Punjab— Arsenicated (Calcutta)
300 0 0	175 0 0	125 0 0	110 0 0	140 0 0	20 0 0	240 0 0	250 0 0	220 0 0	Goat skins (Calcutta)
									Sugar—
22 12 0	37 0 0	34 0 0	20 8 0	28 9 0	16 10 0	14 5 0	12 9 0	15 1 0	Java T.M.O. (Calcutta)
34 4 0	52 0 0	52 8 0	29 0 0	41 0 0	21 0 0	23 12 0	19 6 0	22 14 0	(Bombay)
23 8 0	34 12 0	32 0 0	23 12 0	26 1 0	16 12 0	14 0 0	11 12 0	15 0 0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
34 8 0	51 4 0	52 12 0	29 8 0	41 4 0	29 1 0	23 12 0	19 6 0	22 10 0	„ D to F (Bombay)
									Kerosene oil—
11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 7 0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
7 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 2 0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5 15 0	5 15 0	6 5 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 5 0	6 5 0	5 11 0	Victoria (Calcutta)
									Salt—
158 0 0	158 0 0	158 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	134 0 0	150 0 0	109 0 0	112 0 0	Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)
200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	181 4 0	187 9 0	200 0 0	212 8 0	212 8 0	225 0 0	(Bombay)

No. 51 —STATISTICS OF MARITIME TRAFFIC from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

Articles	Freight to	Rate per	1914	1919	1920	1921			1922	
			April	April	April	April	July	October	January	April
Calcutta—										
Jute . . .	London	Ton of 50 cwt	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 5 0	£ 8 5 0	£ 8 5 0	£ 8 5 0
	Marseilles	"	£ 2 6	£ 12 6	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0
	Antwerp	"	£ 0 0	£ 12 6	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0
	Hamburg	"	£ 2 6	£ 12 6	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0
Imseed . . .	London	Ton	£ 0 0	£ 0 0	£ 7 10 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 5 0	£ 8 5 0	£ 8 5 0	£ 8 5 0
	Marseilles	"	£ 2 6	£ 12 6	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0
	Antwerp	"	£ 0 0	£ 12 6	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0
	Hamburg	"	£ 2 6	£ 12 6	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0	£ 8 1 0
Bombay—										
Cotton . . .	London	Ton of 10 cwt	£ 12 0	£ 15 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	Marseilles	"	£ 11 6	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	Antwerp	"	£ 11 6	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	Hamburg	"	£ 16 0	£ 10 0	£ 12 6	£ 15 0	£ 13 9	£ 17 6	£ 15 0	£ 18 9
Seeds . . .	London	Ton	£ 12 0	£ 15 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	Marseilles	"	£ 11 6	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	Antwerp	"	£ 11 6	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0	£ 10 0
	Hamburg	"	£ 16 0	£ 10 0	£ 12 6	£ 15 0	£ 13 9	£ 17 6	£ 15 0	£ 18 9
Rangoon—										
Rice . . .	United Kingdom	"	£ 3 3	£ 15 0	£ 10 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0
	Hamburg	"	£ 3 3	£ 15 0	£ 10 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0
	London	"	£ 3 3	£ 15 0	£ 10 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0
	Marseilles	"	£ 3 3	£ 15 0	£ 10 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0	£ 15 0

NOTE.—In rates quoted in those for the first week of each month.  
 \* The rates since 1919 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent, not exceeding 5- pence per ton.  
 (a) Rates to November 1919, the earliest rate available in 1910 (b) Rate for Liverpool

No. 52 —INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1910-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1921-22 compared with 1920-21
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS							
Special duties—							
Liquors	1,23,14	1,09,97	1,10,65	1,38,01	1,88,06	2,15,73	+27,67
Mitches	8,13	18,12	12,35	15,10	16,57	1,03,84	+87,27
Petroleum	76,05	47,35	30,75	1,00,37	77,34	30,97	+3,63
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,30,0	1,48,10	1,69,43	1,28,11	1,09,17	6,60,69	+5,41,52
Tobacco	46,01	61,52	83,02	89,07	1,31,26	1,01,36	+29,90
Others	5,83	3,72	3,78	6,28	6,64	15,12	+8,48
Duty at 2½ per cent—							
Machinery	10,66	9,15	11,62	18,86	52,67	1,15,95	+63,28
Metals—Iron and steel	18,18	16,60	26,00	40,03	60,75	67,57	+7,82
Railway plant and rolling stock	3,66	1,44	4,60	13,56	33,01	53,32	+19,41
Other articles	4,14	4,41	4,08	3,12	4,79	4,65	—16
Duty at 11 per cent—							
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	50,28	52,97	56,89	66,30	63,69	83,00	+19,31
Raw materials and articles—mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (a)	27,70	27,07	22,97	38,15	38,23	42,15	+3,92
Cotton manufactures	1,73,17	1,85,23	3,78,74	4,09,21	6,60,21	4,85,80(b)	—1,83,91
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton and silk manufactures) (b)	2,41,22	2,87,87	2,69,18	3,59,00	7,06,82	4,94,23	—2,12,59
Miscellaneous	42,13	45,20	51,50	48,19	72,64	70,75	—1,89
Duty at 20 per cent—							
Motor cars and cycles (c)	—	—	—	—	—	51,50	—
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes (c)	—	—	—	—	—	21,85	—
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (d)	24,93	21,40	28,33	49,25	49,17	51,60	+2,43
Other articles (e)	1,11	8,86	9,90	13,60	28,58	60,45	+31,87
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,90,22	11,99,60	12,57,05	15,48,57	23,15,53	27,70,01	+4,54,48
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	27,08	33,95	73,45	76,87	74,12	78,21	+4,09
Net Import duty	9,63,14	11,65,65	11,83,60	14,66,70	22,41,41	26,91,80	+4,50,39
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS							
Tea and skins, raw (f)	—	—	—	91,92	60,22	51,42	—8,80
Jute (raw and manufactured)	1,17,87	1,83,38	2,14,16	2,97,48	3,21,13	2,71,99	—49,14
Rice	56,71	1,05,27	1,11,13	37,20	60,28	80,45	+20,17
Tea	42,54	43,83	46,86	54,51	42,05	46,26	+4,21
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,47,12	3,32,49	3,69,15	4,81,11	4,83,68	4,50,12	—33,56
Deduct—Refunds	7,04	11,30	8,17	19,50	12,25	7,82	—4,43
Net Export duty	2,40,08	3,21,18	3,60,98	4,61,61	4,71,43	4,42,30	—29,13
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	12,03,22	14,86,83	15,44,58	19,28,31	27,12,84	31,34,10	+4,21,26
Land Customs and miscellaneous	16,76	21,68	19,22(g)	26,89(g)	1,04,19(g)	44,81(g)	+59,88
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	44,62	76,20	1,39,17	1,54,15	2,30,98	2,22,08	—8,86
" " on motor spirit	—	23,39	34,76	41,42	54,26	69,50(h)	+15,24
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	12,64,72	16,87,01	17,18,61	21,24,68	30,02,27	36,76,49	+6,74,22
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,91	7,40	8,08	8,56	9,54	8,24	—1,30
Taxes	3,86	4,07	4,51	4,91	3,72	7,63	+3,91

- (a) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921.  
 (b) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include musical instruments, motor cars and cycles, glass bangles, cinematograph films and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread.  
 (c) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 are included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton and silk manufactures)".  
 (d) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include silk yarn, noils and warps, and silk thread dutiable at 11 per cent *ad valorem* raised to 15 per cent from March, 1922.  
 (e) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 exclude cinematograph films.  
 (f) Subject to duty from 11th September 1919.  
 (g) Includes indigo cess Rs 48,000 in 1918-19, Rs 49,000 in 1919-20, Rs 18,000 in 1920-21, and Rs 17,000 in 1921-22.  
 (h) Includes Rs 99,000, being the duty collected on cotton twist and yarn at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922.  
 \* Includes Rs 18,000, being the excise duty on kerosene collected during the month of March, 1922.  
 \* The rate has been raised to 10 per cent from March, 1922, in the case of "Metals—Iron and steel" and "Railway plant and rolling stock," also telegraphic instruments and ships and other vessels included with "Other articles".  
 † Raised to 15 per cent (except for cotton piecegoods) from March, 1922.  
 ‡ Raised to 30 per cent (except for cinematograph films the duty on which has been reduced to 15 per cent) from March, 1922.

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No. 53.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM  
INDIA.

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NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

## ON THE TRENCH AT AFRICA'S EXPOLLED HOT INDIA

Belgium	Holland	Italy	Spain	Germany	Austria	Japan	
Trunks per 100 kilos	Trunks per 100 kilos	Trunks per 100 kilos	Trunks per 100 kilos	Trunks per 100 kilos	Krone per 100 kil	Yen per 100 kil (13.5 lbs)	Trunks and boxes for brushes and brushes
Not a title in Roit 1		In the title of the book	Not a title in Roit 1	Not a title in Roit 1	Not a title in Roit 1	In the book 15 11 Oth 1 20 10	Chemicals with pure Oth 1
							Cotton— Raw Manufactures of
							Drugs and medi- cines
							Opium
							Tobacco— Raw
							Manufactured
							Dyeing and fin- ishing materials— Cutch In the Myriabolous Other sorts
							Wool, bran and cattle food
							Wheat and Pulse— Pulse
							Mac, not in the hush
							Wheat
							Other sorts
							Hemp, raw
							Hides and skins— Hides— Raw
							Dressed or tanned
							Skins— Raw
							Dressed or tanned
							Horns

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
							Francs per 100 kilogs.
<b>Jute—</b>							
Raw . . . . .	..	....	..	Free . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..
Manufactures of . . . . .	..	Bags—Free Cloth Free	Bags, 15% <i>ad val</i> Cloth, 7½% <i>ad val</i>	Bags—Free . . . . .	..	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% <i>ad val</i> . Cloth, 2½ to 1½ of a cent per lb.	Bags 177-06
<b>Lac . . . . .</b>	..	Free . . . . .	Free . . . . .	..	..	Free . . . . .	Free.
<b>Manganese Ore . . . . .</b>	..	....	Free . . . . .	..	..	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Free.
<b>Manures . . . . .</b>	..	Free . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	Free.
<b>Metals . . . . .</b>	..	....	..	3% <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	..	Unwrought—Free . . . . .	Free.
<b>Mica . . . . .</b>	..	Crude, in slab 20% <i>ad val</i> . Mica and manufactures thereof, 30% <i>ad val</i> .	..	..	..	Unmanufactured, val- ued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% <i>ad val</i> .; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% <i>ad</i> <i>val</i> .; plates and built up mica and all manu- factures of mica, 40% <i>ad val</i> .; ground mica, 20% <i>ad val</i> .	350
<b>Oils—</b>							
Castor . . . . .	..	1s. per gallon . . . . .	..	..	..	3 cents per lb. . . . .	60
Coconut . . . . .	..	....	Free . . . . .	..	..	2 cents per lb. . . . .	12
Linseed . . . . .	..	1s. per gallon . . . . .	\$1-25 per 100 lbs.	..	8% <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	....	72
Other sorts . . . . .	..	Vegetable oils, edible, n.e.i., 3s. per gallon.	..	..	Do. . . . .	20% <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	36
<b>Seeds—</b>							
Castor . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	½ cent per lb. . . . .	} Free.
Copra . . . . .	..	3d. per lb. . . . .	..	..	..	3½ cents per lb. . . . .	
Cotton . . . . .	..	4s. per 100 lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	½ cent per lb. . . . .	
Groundnuts . . . . .	..	4d. per lb. . . . .	1 cent. per lb. . . . .	Free . . . . .	..	Not shelled, 3 cents per lb. Shelled, 4 cents per lb.	
Linseed . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..	..	..	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs. . . . .	} Free.
Mowra . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	....	
Poppy . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	32 cents per 100 lbs.	
Rape . . . . .	..	7½s. per 100 lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	Free . . . . .	
Th . . . . .	..	4s. per 100 lbs. . . . .	..	..	..	....	} 6 cents per lb. . . . .
Other sorts . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	6 cents per lb. . . . .	
<b>Paraffin Wax . . . . .</b>	..	2d. per lb. . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	135
<b>Silk—</b>							
Raw . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	Free . . . . .	..
Manufactures of . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	60% <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	..
<b>Spices . . . . .</b>	..	Unground, 2d. per lb.; ground, 4d. per lb.; unground, for manu- facturing purposes as prescribed by Depart- mental by-laws—Free.	10% <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	..	..	Varying from 2 to 10 cents per lb.	Pepper 312
<b>Sugar, unrefined . . . . .</b>	..	....	88 cents per 100 lbs.	..	..	....	..
<b>Tea . . . . .</b>	8d. per lb. (foreign) 6½d per lb. (Indian)	In packets not exceed- ing 20 lbs. net weight, 1d. per lb.; n.e.i. Free.	7 cents per lb. . . . .	In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb. 6d., in larger packets or in bulk, per lb. 4d.	8% <i>ad val</i> . . . . .	Free . . . . .	208
<b>Wool—</b>							
Raw . . . . .	..	....	..	..	..	30 to 31 cents per lb.	Free.
Manufactures of . . . . .	..	....	..	Blankets and rugs, 20% <i>ad</i> <i>val</i> . Piecegoods, 15% <i>ad val</i> .	..	Carpets and rugs, 55% <i>ad val</i> .	Free.
					"The customs duties on im- ported goods are fixed at 8% <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> ."		

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in min

## ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA—continued.

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilograms.	Florin per 100 kilograms.	Lira per 100 kilograms.	Pes (a per 100 kilograms.	Maiks per 100 kilograms.	Kronc. per 100 kilograms.	Yen per 100 km (i.e., 138½ lbs.)	
Free.	..	Free.	2½	Free	Free	..	Jute—
Tissues of Jute 2½ to 36.	..	Sacks . . . 31½	...	Tissues of unbleached jute having in warp and weft together in a square or 2 centimetres side — Up to 40 threads 12 From 41 to 80 threads 21 More than 80 threads 36	....	Gunny bags 2 55 Old gunny bags—Free.	Raw.
..	..	....	1	....	Free.	..	Lac.
Free.	..	....	....	....	Free.	..	Manganese ore.
Free.	..	....	....	Free.	Free.	..	Manures.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	Metals.
In sheets or slabs, 5% ad val.	..	In lump, powder or scales, Free. In plates unworked or merely cut—Free. In plates cut into regular form, evidently prepared for particular manufactures 450 In plates affixed to paper, card-board or tissue 52 In other manufactures 52	In sheets or worked . 80	Raw—Free. Artificially coloured and ornamented sheets of mica . 10	....	Free.	Mica.
..	..	10	130	(Tare extra.) 9	....	..	Oils—
Free.	..	Refined . . 45 Other . . 1	60 150	....	..	..	Castor.
Free.	..	Linseed, raw . 24 .. boiled . 12	....	4	10	..	Cocunut.
Free.	..	24	....	....	....	..	Linseed.
..	Free.	Free.	1	Free.	....	Free	Other sorts.
..	Free.	....	2½	Free.	....	..	Seeds—
..	Free.	....	....	Free	....	Free	Castor.
..	Free.	6	....	1	Free.	unshelled 0·80 other 0·95.	Copra.
..	Free.	4½	....	1	....	Free	Cotton.
..	Free.	....	....	2	3 to 14	..	Groundnuts.
..	Free.	Mustard—Free.	....	5	8½	0·65	Linseed.
..	Free.	6	2½	2	....	1·00	Mowra.
..	Free.	5	2½	2	15	..	Poppy.
..	..	15	....	....	16 to 20	..	Rape.
Free.	Free.	Raw and thrown— Free. Dyed . . 100	10	Free.	Free.	Wild silk free other 30% ad val.	Til.
..	5% ad val.	....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
Pepper and cloves . 60	Pepper 1½	Pepper and ginger . 220 Cloves . 250	Black pepper and cloves . 950	(Tare extra.) 50	Pepper and ginger . 100	..	Paraffin wax.
..	..	....	....	....	....	..	Silk—
Free.	25	....	750	Free.	226 to 250	6 to 22·60	Raw.
..	..	....	50 to 150	Free.	Free.	Free	Manufactures of
..	5% ad val.	....	....	....	Carpets 30 to 180	..	Spices.
							Sugar, unrefined.
							Tea.
							Wool—
							Raw.
							Manufactures of

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

[illegible]

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	<b>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		
	<b>FISH</b>		
7	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> from time to time, prescribe
	<b>LIQUORS</b>		
8	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Eight annas
9	SPERM, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent
10	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles	Rs 6 0
11	LIQUEURS Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested (b) If tested	Ditto	Rs 10 0
12	All other sorts of SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof
13	WINE— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit : Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to All other sorts of Spirit	Ditto Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles Ditto	Ditto Rs 0 0 4 8
	<b>SUGAR</b>		
14	SUGAR, all sorts, including molasses and saccharine produce of all sorts, but excluding confectionery (see No 124)	<i>Ad valorem</i>	2½ per cent

## IMPORT TARIFF—continued

## PART II.—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates—continued

No	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
<b>OTHER FOOD AND DRINK</b>			
35	SALT, excluding salt exempted under No 2 . . . . .	Indian mound or 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
<b>TOBACCO</b>			
36	TOBACCO unmanufactured . . . . .	Pound	R a 1 0
37	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES . . . . .	Ad valorem	75 per cent
38	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured . . . . .	Pound	R a 2 1
<b>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</b>			
<b>COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL</b>			
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL . . . . .	Ton	0 8
<b>OILS.</b>			
40	KEROSENE and MOTOR SPIRIT also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test . . . . .	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies
41	NOTE—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919 MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose . . . . .	Ad valorem	7½ per cent
<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>			
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No 12— (1) Firearms other than pistols including gas and air guns and rifles . . . . . (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double . . . . . (3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers . . . . . (4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double . . . . . (5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns and rifles . . . . . (6) Gun stocks and breech blocks . . . . . (7) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry . . . . . (8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces and locks for muzzle loading arms . . . . . (9) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms . . . . . (10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms . . . . .	Each " " " " " " " " Ad valorem Ad valorem	R 15 15 15 15 5 2 1 30 per cent 30 per cent R a 24 0
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>			
43	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives . . . . .	Seer of 80 tols	24 0
<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>			
44	COTTON FIBRE AND YARN and COTTON SEWING OR DARNING THREAD . . . . .	Ad valorem	5 per cent
45	COTTON PILLS, GOODS . . . . .	Ad valorem	11 per cent
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>			
46	Matches— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches . . . . . (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches . . . . .	Per gross of boxes For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes	R a 1 8 0 6

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
<b>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</b>		<b>METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL</b>	
<b>GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR</b>		<b>LEAD sheets for tea chests</b>	
47	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No 68) . . . . .	52	
<b>PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
48	VINEGAR in casks . . . . .	53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts
<b>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</b>		54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminum lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, chase, imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half tone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule binding machines, rule ruling machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (see No 99)
<b>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>		55	BACKS for the withering of tea leaf
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES</b>		56	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Collector of Customs is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk
50	COPPERAS, green . . . . .	57	TODDIE, BEAN AND POILARDS
<b>MACHINERY.</b>			
51	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof including oilers and component parts thereof, also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire engines, motor tractors designed for purposes other than agriculture, and other machines in which the prime mover is not separable from the operative parts . . . . . MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which, before being brought into use, require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery . . . . . Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery, and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose . . . . . Note—This entry includes machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal.		

## IMPORT TARIFF—continued

PART IV — Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent *ad valorem*

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
62	MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND APPARATUS	62	STEEL
	IRON OR STEEL		Iron and steel including hand-rolled carriage cast including gun, bladed and steel inot blooms, billets and pigs
III—Articles wholly or mainly unmanufactured—			
HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS			
INTEGRATING INSTRUMENTS AND ALL PARTS AND FITTINGS thereof imported for use under the orders of the railway company			
METALS—IRON AND STEEL			
63	IRON OR STEEL	63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
64	IRON OR STEEL	64	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
65	IRON OR STEEL	65	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
66	IRON OR STEEL	66	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
67	IRON OR STEEL	67	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
68	IRON OR STEEL	68	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
69	IRON OR STEEL	69	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
70	IRON OR STEEL	70	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
71	IRON OR STEEL	71	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
72	IRON OR STEEL	72	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
73	IRON OR STEEL	73	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
74	IRON OR STEEL	74	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
75	IRON OR STEEL	75	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
76	IRON OR STEEL	76	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
77	IRON OR STEEL	77	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
78	IRON OR STEEL	78	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
79	IRON OR STEEL	79	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
80	IRON OR STEEL	80	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
81	IRON OR STEEL	81	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
82	IRON OR STEEL	82	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
83	IRON OR STEEL	83	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
84	IRON OR STEEL	84	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing
85	IRON OR STEEL	85	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent way and rolling stock namely, cylinders, rollers, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearings and fish plates, fish bolts, chains, spikes, cross-ings, sleepers, iron castings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, wheels, bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks and components thereof, and the following articles when imported for use under the orders of a railway company, namely, frames, water cranes, water tanks and standpipes, wire and other material for fencing

PART V — Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent *ad valorem*

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
I—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
86	FISH	86	ARMS AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES
87	FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	87	CARRIAGES AND CARRIAGES
88	GRAIN, PULSES AND FLOUR	88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
89	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES	89	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
90	SPICES	90	DYES AND COLOURS
91	TEA	91	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD
92	COFFEE	92	GLASSWARE AND FARMHOUSEWARE
93	ALL OTHER SORTS OF FOOD AND DRINK NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED	93	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER
II—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
94	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts	94	MACHINERY
95	OILS	95	METALS—IRON AND STEEL
96	ALL SORTS OF MINERAL ESSENTIAL OILS AND ALL OTHER NON-ESSENTIAL OILS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED (see Nos 40 and 41)	96	NEEDLES OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
97	SLIDS	97	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
98	FALLOW, SILLARINE AND WAX	98	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHINERY, PASTEBOARD, MILL BOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts, and STATIONERY, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old news papers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (see No 21)
99	LAIYOW AND STEARINE including grease and animal fat and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified	99	
TEXTILE MATERIALS			
100	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following—		
101	Wool, raw and raw silk including cocoons raw flax hemp jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified		
WOOD AND TIMBER			
102	WOOD AND TIMBER all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of oramental wood		
MISCELLANEOUS			
103	CANES AND RATTANS		
104	CORNFLOUR AND SUGAR		
105	IVORY, unmanufactured		
106	PERIOWS, unrefined and imported (see No 10)		
107	ALL OTHER RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED		
III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
APPAREL			
108	APPAREL including drapery, boots and shoes and military and other uniforms and accessories, but excluding uniforms and accessories exempted from duty under No 11 and gold and silver thread (see Nos 12 and 13), and articles made of silk (see No 14)		



### IMPORT TARIFF—concluded

PARI V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent of value.—continued

No	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
<b>YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS</b>		<b>MISCELLANEOUS—c</b>	
100	YARNS AND FLAXED FABRICS that is to say — Cotton thread other than wing or draining thread and all other manufactures of cotton Flax twist and yarn in manufactures of flax Haberashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (see No 101) Hemp manufactures Hosiery excluding articles made of silk (No 101) Jute twist and yarn and jute manufactures excluding articles made of silk (see No 22) Gunny bags (see No 22) Silk yarn noils and wools Woolen yarn knitting wool and other manufactures of wool including hosiery All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics not otherwise specified	10	ICE MILL and CRUISE AND APPROPRIATE the vessel described for steam sailing rowing in the river MATS OF MATING OLIVE OIL OUTGOING AND FLOOR CROTH FISHING NETS AND EQUIPMENT—all sorts excluding netting forming a component part of any article included in Nos 51 and 6 TERRAZZO TO COLORED JIT H TARK AND LAMIN JOINTS AND COMPOSITIONS RUBBER and all other manufactures of rubber not otherwise specified (see No 130) SOAP STARCH AND FARINA STONE AND MARBLE and articles made of stone and marble TOBACCO PIPES—not otherwise specified All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		<b>IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified—</b>	
101	ART works of excluding those specified in No 2	121	CORAL
102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS	122	UMBRELLAS INCLUDING PARASOLS AND SUNSHADES, AND FITTINGS THEREFOR
103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS including lime and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified	123	All other articles not otherwise specified including articles imported by post
104	CANDLES		
105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS		
106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE		

PART VI—Articles which are liable to duty at 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

No	Names of Articles	No	Names of Articles
	<b>I—Food Drink and Tobacco—</b>		
124	CONFECTIONERY	125	CUTLERY HARDWARE IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
		129	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF
		130	ARMS FIELD WORK ORD AND SEVII.
			MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
	<b>III—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</b>		
	<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES</b>	131	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS rifles guns pistols and sporting purposes		GRASS BANCHE AND BEARS and false pearls
126	Subject to the exemptions specified in No 12 all articles other than the specified in entry No 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act 1875 (excluding sportsmen's rifles or guns which are dutiable at a lower rate under No 50) all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same all machines for making loading closing or opening cartridges for arms other than rifle arms and all other parts of ammunition and military stores and any articles which the Governor General in Council may by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act	132	METAL
		133	GOLD PLATT gold thread and wire in gold manufactures all sorts
			SILVER PLATE silver thread and wire and silver manufactures all sorts
		134	YARNS AND LEADINGS FABRICS
			SILK FIBEL GOODS and other manufactures of silk
			MISCELLANEOUS
		135	TOBACCO
		136	IVORY manufactures
		137	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS
		138	PRINTING ENGRAVINGS and pictures including photographs and picture post cards
127	MOTOR CARS motor cycles motor scooters bicycles and tricycles and all adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided in an article of or made by or used for purposes other than in a motor vehicle, and all motor vehicles, including in this item of No 57, all motor cycles and tricycles shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles	139	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES and PNEUMATIC MOTOR CARS motor cycles motor scooters bicycles and tricycles
		140	SMOKERS REQUISITES including tobacco (Nos 36 to 38) and matches (No 40)
		141	FOR GAMES PLAYING cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot

## EXPORT TARIFF

No	Names of Articles	Per	Paid or Duty
1	RAW JUTE— (1) Cuttings (2) All other descriptions	Rate of 400 lbs Ditto	4 4
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES when not in actual use as coverings receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Sacking (cloth, bags twist yarn rope and twine) (2) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified	Lon of 2 240 lbs Ditto	0 0
3	RAW HIDDS AND SKINS	Ad valorem	1 percent
			provided that subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may by notice in the <i>Gazette of India</i> prescribe, a rebate shall be granted to the exporter of two-thirds of the duty levied on hides or skins exported to any part of His Majesty's dominions or to the territories of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or of any territories under the protection of His Majesty or in respect of which a mandate of the League of Nations is exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions
4	RICE		
4	RICE, husked or unhusked including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free	Indian mound of 82½ lbs avoirdupois weight	
5	TFA	100 lbs	1 6

No. 55 — SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1919 20			1920 21			1921 22		
	No	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1 000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bengal .	1,887	3 979	24 5	1 041	2 151	25 3	1 260	3 748	28 8	1 540	4 975	31 5	915	3 172	20 3
Bombay .	1,651	3 797	23 4	1 009	2 110	25 0	1 121	3 391	23 8	1 771	4 212	27 5	1,892	4 841	30 1
Sind .	1 127	1 944	12 0	2	139	1 9	1 240	1 12	8 6	1 493	1 687	10 9	1,47	2 209	14 1
Madras .	3 342	3 961	24 4	3	190	2 3	2 150	16 7	2,470	2 162	15 1	2,685	3 069	19 7	
Burma .	1,054	2 513	15 5	1 211	1 131	16 8	1 165	1 510	12 3	1 171	2 137	14 2	1,078	2 371	15 2
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	50.	15,473	11 0	8,037	1,655	100
TOTAL .	8,567	16 216	100	9 589	11 674	100	8 238	13 000	100	50.	15,473	11 0	8,037	1,655	100

**No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENLIERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.**

(In thousand of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre war Average		War Average		1919-20		1920-21		1921-22		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1921-22
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,169	5,203	2,444	6,113	2,337	5,311	76.43
British Indian	512	171	520	112	263	125	332	144	310	135	1.77
Foreign—	65	304	202	462	199	478	228	614	175	541	7.08
Japanese	17	114	30	205	36	103	68	235	67	225	2.94
Dutch	33	47	97	129	53	70	51	89	44	102	1.33
Norwegian	16	128	37	133	16	140	52	163	52	177	2.31
Italian	..	..	26	7	8	17	10	21	7	18	.24
Chinese	..	11	..	40	8	21	7	19	7	21	.27
Greek	4	10	21	45	17	41	25	79	17	50	.66
Swedish	..	33	14	34	10	23	19	42	6	18	.24
French	..	..	..	17	5	10	2	6	..	..	..
Spanish	10	28	18	20	6	11	6	12	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	11	26	49	129	126	376	70	229	3.00
American	243	740	17	56	..	..	3	14	43	172	2.25
German	119	335	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	7	13	9	19	14	15	18	23	14	33	.43
Other nationalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total foreign	630	1,338	592	1,263	456	1,055	613	1,606	502	1,586	20.75
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	1,184	112	942	93	799	80	1.05
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,600	5,749	4,072	6,408	4,331	8,046	3,948	7,642	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,171	5,286	2,298	5,751	2,142	6,265	78.19
British Indian	322	183	298	70	279	70	381	124	366	170	2.12
Foreign—	65	193	208	479	207	481	191	481	192	590	7.36
Japanese	16	112	37	207	36	101	51	162	55	170	2.12
Dutch	33	77	95	128	51	69	51	84	39	84	1.05
Norwegian	36	98	51	135	39	122	57	179	54	182	2.27
Italian	..	..	25	27	12	22	11	24	8	22	.28
Chinese	5	12	24	49	7	18	6	17	12	39	.43
Greek	4	10	18	40	13	30	19	54	16	47	.63
Swedish	..	87	14	36	24	38	17	38	5	16	.20
French	..	..	..	17	7	14	2	6	..	..	..
Spanish	16	28	20	28	12	22	4	11	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	10	23	40	102	112	345	66	220	2.75
American	234	688	17	55	..	..	4	16	22	91	1.14
German	119	335	9	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austro-Hungarian	8	16	9	21	11	10	19	38	16	40	.50
Other nationalities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Foreign	615	1,672	591	1,277	458	1,019	514	1,455	485	1,501	18.73
Native Craft	868	63	1,728	146	1,248	127	940	97	776	77	.96
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	4,156	6,502	4,172	7,427	4,089	8,018	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,529	11,674	8,228	13,000	8,503	15,473	8,037	15,655	..

\* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13

**No. 57.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION**

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice	9	5	2	4	4
Wheat	14	9	.08	3	1
Sugar	.4	.3	.5	1	.2
Cotton, raw	56	51	44	58	67
Jute, raw	51	31	38	44	66
Linseed	73	63	60	69	40
Rape and Mustard	23	8	11	21	11
Sesamum	25	8	10	3	6
Ground nuts	85	12	13	10	25
Indigo	40	44	77	23	20

No. 58—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER (MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE) OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[In thousands of Rupees]

Countries	Pre-war Average			War Average			1919-20			1920-21			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
PIRSI— Sind and British Baluchistan .	4,54	14,68	19,42	2,90	19,68	21,58	2,93	1,03,48	1,06,41	35,87	1,03,30	1,41,17	46,87	83,74	1,30,61
Afghanistan— Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)— Sind and British Baluchistan North West Frontier Province	22 38,57	17 99,03	39 1,37,60	16,44 56,63	3,32 1,00,06	19,76 1,56,69	12,46 1,36,62	4,64 84,65	17,10 2,21,27	9,25 23,48	2,89 27,52	12,14 51,00	3,94 19,51	4,58 17,60	8,52 37,11
TOTAL .	38,79	99,20	1,37,99	73,07	1,03,38	1,76,45	1,49,08	89,29	2,38,37	32,78	30,41	63,14	23,45	22,18	45,63
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)— Sind and British Baluchistan . North West Frontier Province Punjab .	70,56 1,70 55	61,50 2,03 66	1,32,06 3,73 1,21	94,75 2,37 26	89,60 1,28 1,88	1,84,35 3,63 2,14	1,46,13 1,10 28	1,52,25 84,65 1,10	2,48,38 2,22,37 1,38	99,03 23,48 1,09	1,21,27 27,62 2,54	2,20,30 51,10 3,63	56,28 19,51 1,22	1,06,08 17,60 8,11	1,61,36 37,11 9,33
TOTAL .	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,36	92,76	1,90,12	1,47,51	1,53,35	3,00,86	1,00,12	1,23,91	2,24,03	57,50	1,13,19	1,70,69
Total of Afghanistan— Sind and British Baluchistan . North West Frontier Province Punjab .	70,78 40,27 55	61,67 1,01,06 66	1,32,45 1,41,33 1,21	1,11,19 58,98 26	92,92 1,01,34 1,88	2,04,11 1,60,32 2,14	1,58,59 1,37,72 28	1,50,89 84,65 1,10	3,15,48 2,22,37 1,38	1,08,28 23,48 1,09	1,24,16 27,62 2,54	2,32,44 51,10 3,63	60,22 19,51 1,22	1,09,66 17,60 8,11	1,69,88 37,11 9,33
TOTAL .	1,11,60	1,63,39	2,74,99	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	2,96,59	2,42,64	5,39,23	1,32,85	1,54,32	2,87,17	80,95	1,35,37	2,16,32
Tibet— North-West Frontier Province	650	7,63	14,13	10,56	16,34	26,90	10,18	21,31	31,49	6,17	10,33	16,50	5,12	10,10	15,22
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur— North-West Frontier Province	68,79	77,16	1,45,95	51,24	75,85	1,27,09	39,12	80,85	1,19,97	41,41	83,49	1,24,90	31,51	65,35	96,86
Buner— North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,17	2,47	3,64	4,14	6,41	10,55	1,84	2,83	4,67
Waziristan— North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,54	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	1,74	1,16	2,90	59,21	74,07	1,33,28	57,80	31,44	89,24
Kurram Valley— North-West Frontier Province	2,95	11,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,56	1,96	11,36	13,31	1,00	9,03	10,03	67	3,56	4,23
Badakhshan— Kashmir . . . . .	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	2	2	4	2	..	2	8	..	8
Kashgar Yarkand— Kashmir . . . . .	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	23	15	38	65	3	68	81	81	1,12
Chinese Turkistan— Kashmir . . . . .	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	24,97	44,78	69,75	35,12	41,81	76,93	19,47	22,00	41,47
CENTRAL ASIA— Punjab . . . . .	4,62	4,91	9,53	18,90	21,97	40,87	22,47	44,36	66,83	28,99	45,25	74,24	14,47	25,92	40,39
TIBET— Kashmir . . . . . Punjab . . . . . United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . . Bengal . . . . .	4,40(a) 314 8,47 14,49	2,70(a) 107 356 10,17	7,10(a) 421 12,33 24,66	6,59 5,33 12,33 31,53	4,63 1,78 5,21 14,43	11,22 7,11 17,54 45,96	7,40 5,81 13,50 42,79	3,88 1,97 6,40 24,25	11,28 7,78 19,90 67,04	8,97 6,60 15,69 34,30	5,72 1,66 7,43 21,41	14,69 8,26 23,12 55,71	8,53 5,92 13,59 31,90	4,92 1,87 5,98 14,99	13,45 10,70 19,57 46,89
TOTAL .	26,98	15,65	42,63	55,78	26,05	81,83	69,50	36,50	1,06,00	65,56	36,22	1,01,78	62,94	27,76	90,70
Nepal— United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . . Bihar and Orissa . . . . . Bengal . . . . .	1,30,12 3,10,28 (b) 1,59,49	57,76 1,37,67 (b) 85,73	1,87,88 4,47,95 (b) 2,45,22	1,83,98 2,68,28 (b) 33,66	53,30 1,59,86 (b) 4,92	1,87,37 4,28,14 (b) 38,58	1,69,82 3,17,58 (b) 60,44	65,30 2,23,28 (b) 6,39	2,35,12 5,40,88 (b) 66,83	1,89,17 3,15,87 (b) 1,11,73	70,00 2,09,68 (b) 6,40	2,60,07 5,25,55 (b) 1,18,13	1,91,53 3,59,23 (b) 63,64	66,82 1,81,35 (b) 4,80	2,53,35 5,40,58 (b) 68,44
TOTAL .	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,28	4,36,92	2,18,17	6,54,09	5,47,84	2,94,97	8,42,81	6,16,77	2,86,98	9,03,75	6,14,40	2,52,97	8,67,37
SIKKIM— Bengal . . . . .	15,91	11,75	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,75	51,35	16,66	68,01	56,22	15,27	71,49	68,60	13,30	81,90
BHUTAN— Bengal . . . . . Assam . . . . .	92 846	79 14,06	1,71 22,52	4,16 11,99	1,87 10,29	6,03 22,28	3,09 2,15	1,38 2,02	4,47 4,17	3,43 8,95	1,44 6,20	4,87 14,55	5,45 3,09	2,01 2,28	7,46 5,35
TOTAL .	9,38	14,85	24,23	16,15	12,16	28,31	5,24	3,40	8,64	11,78	7,64	19,42	8,64	4,27	12,81
TOWANG— Assam . . . . .	28	6	34	27	23	50	63	45	1,08	41	47	88	58	46	1,04
NAGI AND MISIMI HILLS— Assam . . . . .	1,17	18	1,35	1,58	1,70	3,28	3,42	3,95	7,37	2,50	5,32	7,82	3,05	3,59	6,64
DULLA AND AKA HILLS— Assam . . . . .	35	3	38	8	6	14	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
WESTERN CHINA— Burma . . . . .	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	72	1,77,19	1,29,52	1,24,85	2,54,37	1,20,49	1,12,23	2,32,72	1,30,45	1,10,34	2,40,79
SIAM— North— Burma . . . . . South— Burma . . . . .	38,52 11,30	31,61 8,92	70,13 20,22	28,26 14,60	23,48 6,87	51,74 21,47	31,99 30,44	26,68 8,00	58,67 38,44	35,84 25,72	26,12 7,84	61,96 33,56	34,77 16,50	22,96 7,32	57,73 23,82
TOTAL .	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,86	30,35	73,21	62,43	34,68	97,11	61,66	33,96	95,62	51,27	30,28	81,55
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUNTRY—(c) Burma . . . . .	3,07(b)	4,20(b)	7,27(b)	5,40	6,93	12,33	1,74	1,89	3,63	2,18	2,40	4,58	1,82	1,98	3,80
SHAN STATES—(c) North— Burma . . . . . South— Burma . . . . .	1,30,46 86,51	1,07,22 1,01,67	2,37,68 1,88,18	2,52,60 77,22	2,69,19 1,04,45	5,21,79 1,81,67	3,05,62 98,38	3,32,09 1,27,18	6,87,71 2,25,56	3,94,07 1,06,73	3,98,21 1,47,57	7,87,23 2,54,30	3,94,27 1,11,52	3,87,64 1,45,97	7,81,91 2,57,49
TOTAL .	2,16,97	2,08,89	4,25,86	3,29,82	3,73,64	7,03,46	4,04,00	5,09,27	9,13,27	5,00,80	5,40,78	10,41,58	5,05,79	4,83,61	9,89,40
KARENSE—(c) Burma . . . . .	30,10	14,51	44,61	24,44	10,64	35,08	25,25	12,33	37,58	32,08	9,79	42,47	10,26	3,24	13,50
GRAND TOTAL .	10,18,45	8,51,92	18,70,37	13,24,84	11,45,04	24,69,88	17,02,30	15,91,54	32,93,84	18,16,99	15,81,10	33,97,49	17,17,29	13,12,42	30,29,71

(a) Separately registered from April, 1913

(b) Separately registered from April, 1912

(c) Partly internal and partly transfrontier trade

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushai and Kheilat as they are now included among internal trade

## No. 59.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>IMPORTS.</b>						<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
Gum and Pulse	1,82.01	2,24.54	2,07.63	2,52.00	3,17.23	Cotton, piecegoods—					
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	57.34	85.53	2,84.89	1,90.64	1,51.54	Foreign	2,53.66	2,77.10	3,44.04	2,73.85	2,10.22
Metals, Lead	—	91.27	92.90	1,09.71	1,28.55	Indian	51.91	95.80	1,79.01	1,06.81	1,06.81
Wool, raw	62.63	131.75	1,28.89	1,18.95	69.69						
Provisions—						Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Ghi (clarified butter)	61.23	55.42	87.00	86.77	51.04	Foreign	34.16	10.95	61.74	12.37	33.54
Pickled tea (lupet)	56.17	29.01	34.70	36.73	46.67	Indian	42.08	56.86	1,07.53	73.99	78.11
Tea	20.23	29.21	33.41	10.90	15.32	Cotton, raw	5.63	6.26	19.62	36.93	9.45
Spices	19.75	23.74	23.19	21.03	21.29	Iron and steel	27.12	1,01.60	1,64.37	1,91.57	1,32.90
Animals, living (for sale)—						Gum and Pulse	20.65	21.78	39.51	1,29.20	91.99
Cattle	59.63	41.76	45.99	55.11	52.48	Provisions	35.07	40.79	62.65	58.15	53.09
Other animals	55.40	58.04	51.07	80.13	60.68	Sugar	27.09	42.52	49.37	96.15	81.67
Hides	51.67	40.52	90.99	78.41	62.40	Spices	30.62	25.72	35.08	94.14	31.74
Silk, raw	8.73	37.49	73.95	75.95	84.51	Salt	24.53	28.21	31.13	30.89	11.19
Wood—						Tea	16.01	16.32	22.13	14.31	31.25
Timber, teak	11.44	27.77	31.44	53.90	32.80	Oils	24.01	33.67	79.82	74.14	87.15
Timber, other than teak	15.13	15.18	13.22	55.55	59.13	Railway materials	59	22.39	43.64	64.46	52.12
Hides and skins	61.14	14.01	11.14	38.39	24.18	Dyeing materials	8.67	1.07	21.80	20.03	15.77
Fute, raw	27.39	21.99	21.54	28.88	18.31	Animals, living (for sale)	12.22	11.07	14.97	19.80	14.50
Drugs and medicines	11.42	15.56	16.62	22.73	16.51	Tobacco	13.37	16.70	20.81	19.37	21.12
Tobacco	9.86	12.38	16.23	22.60	16.70	Leather	17.27	22.51	22.72	18.54	14.60
						Petroleum	15.87	21.82	62.81	55.04	70.77

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khelat, as they are now included in internal trade

## No. 60.—QUANTITY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER

[In thousands of cwt]

## IMPORTS

## EXPORTS—continued.

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22		Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
<b>IMPORTS</b>						<b>EXPORTS</b>					
<b>RICE—HUSKED</b>						<b>Indian</b>					
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	108	87	41	34	12	Afghanistan	1	4	3	1	1
Nepal	1,140	1,165	564	792	1,101	Nepal	17	6	5	9	7
Shan States	110	92	66	37	73	Western China	38	46	54	35	50
Other countries	23	7	6	6	10	Shan States	11	4	3	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,199</b>	Other countries	11	15	10	2	3
<b>RICE—UNHUSKED</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>64</b>
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	63	40	13	22	<b>COTTON PLICE GOODS</b>					
Nepal	1,749	2,633	1,322	2,032	2,065	<b>Foreign</b>					
Other countries	14	21	13	5	20	Persia	2	..	6	3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>2,707</b>	Afghanistan	51	37	22	15	12
<b>TEA</b>						Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	8	11	5
Shan States	33	47	50	51	57	Nepal	54	41	44	34	21
Other countries	1	2	2	3	2	Shan States	32	25	21	10	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	Other countries	20	23	17	11	10
<b>WOOL—RAW</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>75</b>
Persia	1	..	1	32	5	<b>Indian</b>					
Afghanistan	104	141	110	77	46	Persia	6	8	14	2	1
Tibet	45	76	85	73	79	Afghanistan	17	34	37	16	17
Other countries	9	12	7	5	5	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	7	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>135</b>	Nepal	21	21	21	24	20
<b>EXPORTS</b>						Other countries	15	14	9	7	7
<b>COTTON, TWIST AND YARN</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Foreign</b>						<b>SUGAR</b>					
Afghanistan	9	5	3	..	..	Persia	1	15	18	66	97
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	4	2	1	Afghanistan	63	102	48	70	52
Nepal	20	21	17	11	11	Dir, Swat and Bajaur	35	21	15	13	10
Shan States	7	12	12	10	13	Nepal	121	103	97	99	115
Other countries	8	5	3	4	2	Shan States	15	16	17	18	23
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	Other countries	33	30	20	17	14
<b>TEA</b>						<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>311</b>
Persia	1	3	9	4	26	<b>WOOL</b>					
Afghanistan	21	13	15	6	3	Indian	1	3	9	4	26
Central Asia	1	2	1	2	2	Persia	21	13	15	6	3
Shan States	1	1	2	2	2	Afghanistan	1	2	1	2	2
Other countries	4	5	2	3	3	Central Asia	1	1	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>	Shan States	1	1	2	2	2

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khelat, as these are now included in internal trade

## No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Coal	414	342	298	432	378	51	65	1.06	1.18	1.16
Cotton—Twist and yarn	10,395	12,636	17,798	19,788	21,980	56	97	2.51	2.89	2.58
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—										
Indian	7,850	8,570	11,386	10,344	8,284	14	22	47	53	35
Foreign	3,009	3,116	5,961	4,116	7,346	5	9	26	25	20
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—										
Indian	3,707	5,895	7,904	2,525	5,578	8	13	42	16	37
Foreign	2,586	3,741	3,228	2,078	1,803	5	13	17	13	10
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—										
Indian	12,199	21,312	23,092	14,900	22,010	27	60	1.38	91	1.15
Foreign	2,833	4,434	4,998	5,708	8,587	6	20	34	39	23
Jute bags	38,948	39,822	40,552	44,669	39,457	1.19	1.66	2.16	1.93	1.55
Betelnuts	311	279	272	265	412	60	56	55	54	63
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	21,160	10,432	18,247	14,296	16,486	53	43	48	46	45
Rice	14	12	9	17	19	20	20	28	46	45
Wheat flour	16	12	14	19	16	29	27	42	59	57

## No. 62.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	Pre-war Average	War Average	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Rice in the husk . . . . . tons	214	168	60	85	97	1.51	1.12	48	79	89
Rice not in the husk . . . . . "	383	806	1,750	970	890	4.16	7.96	22.25	15.72	14.70
Pulse . . . . . "	10	19	55	44	50	17	19	70	69	73
Oil, mineral—										
Kerosene . . . . . gals	97,570	110,821	105,992	104,536	130,911	3.32	3.72	3.69	3.16	4.68
Lubricating . . . . . "		12,967	2,241	1,791	2,183	*	1.21	22	19	21
Benzine and Petrol . . . . . "		(a) 1,215	10,090	14,679	16,426	*	(a) 40	1.38	2.01	2.24
Candles . . . . . lbs	4,409	3,453	8,650	6,055	5,171	12	15	24	18	16
Lac . . . . . "		—	—	—	—	3	6	32	20	48
Wood, and timber—										
Teak wood . . . . . C. tons	123	110	145	190	160	1.17	1.32	1.78	2.76	2.47
Other timber . . . . . "	23	20	12	43	30	13	14	11	43	36

\* Not separately shown before April 1915 and were included with 'Oil—Mineral—Other kinds'  
† Average of four years  
(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only

## No. 63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS

## Imports of Palm kernel into the United Kingdom, France and Belgium

(IN THOUSAND TONS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	...	75	304	287	239
FRANCE . . . . .	3	3	60	48	17
BELGIUM . . . . .	4	...	...	16	38

## Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total . . . . .	6,550	4,950	5,530	3,890	4,700
Argentine . . . . .	2,250	2,090	2,160	2,160	4,020
India . . . . .	1,360	2,380	3,190	1,430	420
India's percentage . . . . .	21%	48%	58%	37%	9%
FRANCE.					
Total . . . . .	2,514	1,337	1,051	346	1,036
Argentine . . . . .	1,143	546	426	167	616
India . . . . .	1,026	617	380	62	261
India's percentage . . . . .	41%	46%	36%	18%	25%
ITALY.					
Total . . . . .	454	324	132	221	125
Argentine . . . . .	133	11	2	98	53
India (and Ceylon) . . . . .	261	282	101	102	63
India's percentage . . . . .	57%	87%	77%	46%	50%
AUSTRALIA.					
Total . . . . .	35	46	204	94	140
Argentine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
India . . . . .	27	38	179	66	125
India's percentage . . . . .	77%	82%	88%	70%	89%

## Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total . . . . .	530	620	790	300	280
India . . . . .	190	210	770	230	190
India's percentage . . . . .	36%	34%	97%	77%	68%
BELGIUM.					
Total . . . . .	94	...	...	35	39
Roumania . . . . .	14	...	...	5	1
Argentine . . . . .	3	...	...	1	...
India . . . . .	67	...	...	26	37
India's percentage . . . . .	72%	...	...	75%	96%
ITALY.					
Total . . . . .	102	220	42	146	28*
India (including Ceylon) . . . . .	95	183	42	85	27*
India's percentage . . . . .	93%	83%	100%	58%	96%
FRANCE.					
Total . . . . .	538	404	308	183	53
India . . . . .	482	303	273	47	22
India's percentage . . . . .	90%	75%	89%	26%	42%

\* These figures relate to six months only, January to June, 1921  
Note.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs

## Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
<b>FRANCE.</b>					
Total import . . . . .	278	261	321	469	76
India . . . . .	228	251	52	131	6
India's percentage . . . . .	82%	96%	16%	28%	8%
China . . . . .	10	2	Not available.	300	55
China's percentage . . . . .	4%	7%	...	64%	73%
<b>ITALY.</b>					
Total import . . . . .	Not available.	Not available.	87	334	221
India's share (including Ceylon) . . . . .	...	...	22	189	148
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon). . . . .	...	...	25%	57%	67%
China's share . . . . .	...	...	52	135	65
Percentage of China's share . . . . .	...	...	60%	40%	31%

## Imports of Groundnut into France

(IN THOUSAND QUINTALS)

	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
<b>UNSHELLED.</b>					
Senegal . . . . .	1,738	1,734	1,370	1,987	2,040
West Africa (other ports) . . . . .	466	650	80	203	196
India . . . . .	325	265	...	...	...
Total . . . . .	2,634	2,742	1,450	2,190	2,236
Corresponding total (shelled) . . . . .	1,976	2,057	1,088	1,643	1,677
<b>SHELLED.</b>					
India . . . . .	2,442	2,700	828	871	821
Senegal . . . . .	...	20	...	607	235
Other countries . . . . .	245	262	...	322	442
Total . . . . .	2,687	2,982	828	1,800	1,498
*Percentage of total supplied by India . . . . .	58%	58%	...	25%	26%

\*These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled and assuming that during 1919-21 the quantity of unshelled nuts exported from India to France, for which no figures are available, was negligible  
NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

## Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs)

	Pie-war Average	War Average	1919	1920	1921
<b>UNITED KINGDOM—</b>					
India . . . . .	189,093	233,423	323,660	250,346	285,305
Ceylon . . . . .	111,796	100,563	137,333	123,349	116,191
China . . . . .	19,652	17,682	26,755	15,928	4,569
Java . . . . .	17,999	18,594	27,245	27,571	36,896
TOTAL . . . . .	349,150	377,142	514,993	431,196	445,520
Percentage of India's share of total . . . . .	54·2	61·9	62·8	58·1	64·0
<b>FRANCE—</b>					
India . . . . .	1,515	2,957	6,943	1,880	1,880
Ceylon . . . . .	727	2,351	4,076	1,196	515
China . . . . .	7,369	5,785	8,389	7,295	4,069
TOTAL . . . . .	9,611	11,093	19,408	11,926	7,430
Percentage of India's share of total . . . . .	15·8	26·7	35·8	15·8	18·3
<b>CANADA—</b>					
India . . . . .	13,850	13,019	7,103	12,009	14,075
Ceylon . . . . .	15,481	10,137	7,917	11,451	8,217
China . . . . .	2,772	1,768	934	678	772
Java . . . . .	...	4,444	8,543	2,076	84
TOTAL . . . . .	36,753	38,980	32,330	33,423	23,128
Percentage of India's share of total . . . . .	37·7	33·4	22·0	35·9	60·7
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—</b>					
India . . . . .	4,521	8,539	4,906	7,033	10,141
Ceylon . . . . .	14,071	15,592	17,870	20,298	19,582
China . . . . .	69,679	67,928	51,107	40,375	38,577
Java . . . . .	158	8,656	9,611	7,683	5,594
TOTAL . . . . .	95,126	100,715	83,584	90,247	76,487
Percentage of India's share of total . . . . .	4·8	8·5	6·0	7·8	13·3
<b>AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—</b>					
India . . . . .	9,412	9,287	9,380	9,438	9,828
Ceylon . . . . .	26,120	30,866	27,970	23,495	19,513
China . . . . .	2,945	2,047	1,151	733	222
Java . . . . .	3,759	3,108	26,302	10,300	21,573
TOTAL . . . . .	42,985	51,173	65,360	52,966	50,641
Percentage of India's share of total . . . . .	21·9	18·1	14·3	17·8	18·4

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	Report	TABLES				Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous			Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Absorption of gold	..	..	..	68	Cachar	20,21	..	..	..
Acids	11	..	..	..	Calcutta	6,18,	..	..	71
Aden	12,26,37,	50,51,57	50,51,57,	..		22,23,30	..	..	..
Afghanistan	24, 34	56, 66	85, 86	..	Camphor	11	45	..	..
Agricultural implements	9	44	..	..	Canada	8,9,11,22,	50, 51,	50, 51,	..
Ale, beer, and porter	12, 32	44,53,58	..	69		23,29	52, 56	52, 56	..
Alizarine dyes	14,32	44	..	69	Candles	..	..	18	69
Almonds	..	45	..	..	Canned and bottled provisions	12	15	..	69
Aluminium	8	44,54,61	..	..	Canvas, flax	..	46	..	69
American Agricultural Bureau	2,15	..	..	..	Cape of Good Hope	26	55	55	..
Angle and spring	7	44,60	..	..	Carpets and rugs	..	45	47	..
Aniline dyes	14,32	44	..	69	Carnages and carts	26	42, 46	..	..
Animal oil	..	44	..	..	" " wagon	..	44, 46	..	..
Animals, living	..	46,59	48,57,58	..	Cassia lignea	..	45	..	..
Apparel	13, 26	42,15,	43, 48,	69	Castor oil ( <i>Ricinus Communis</i> )	..	..	47	69, 72, 73
		53, 54,	49	..	" seed	22	..	47	69, 70, 71
		56, 59	..	..	Cement	..	45, 62	..	..
Arabia	6, 25	57, 66	57,64,66	..	Ceylon	20, 25,26,	50, 51,	50, 51,	..
	26, 37	..	..	..	Charts illustrating the—	29, 30	52, 57	52, 57	..
Argentine Republic	22 24,31	50, 51	70, 51,56	..	1. foreign sea-borne trade of				
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	26	42, 46	..	..	India—				
		53,59	..	..	(a) during last three years	frontis-	..	..	..
Articles by post	13, 26	46	48, 49	..	as compared with pre-war and war averages	piece(1)	..	..	..
" free of duty	..	..	..	80	(b) during last 57 years	ib	..	..	..
" liable to duty	..	..	..	80—83	2 Variations in values of principal articles in the	ii	..	..	..
" mainly unmanufactured	..	42	43	74	Import and Export trade		..	..	..
" miscellaneous and unclassified	..	42	43	..	3. Imports, exports and Balance of Trade of India	iii	..	..	..
" of food, drink and tobacco	..	42	43	74	4 Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries	iv	..	..	..
" wholly or mainly manufactured	..	42	43	74	5 Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of treasure	v	..	..	..
Assam	9,21	85	85	..	6 Price of English bar gold in Bombay, of bar silver in London and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London	v	..	..	..
Australia	1, 13,	50,52,59	50,51,	..	7. Variations in shares of principal articles in the Import and Export trade during last three years as compared with pre-war and war averages	vi	..	..	..
	22, 24 25,	..	52, 59	..	8 Variations in shares of principal countries as compared with pre-war and war averages	vii	..	..	..
	27,28,30,31	..	..	..	Imports, exports and production of Cotton piecegoods in India. (Charts showing the monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar and of average net values of Java 23 D. S. and above in India from January 1920 to March 1922	17	..	..	..
Austria and Hungary	5, 11, 23,	50, 53	50, 53	..					
	27, 31	..	..	..	Chemicals	6	..	..	..
Bacon and ham	12	..	..	..	" drugs, and medicines	11	45, 46	..	..
Bahrein Islands	25, 26, 37	37	57	..	Chile	11	42	48	..
Bajra ( <i>Pennisetum typhoides</i> )	..	..	47	..	Chillies ( <i>Capiscum Sps.</i> )	31, 34	50, 51	56	..
Balance of trade	1, 36, 37	..	..	68	China	5, 11, 15,	50, 51, 57	50, 51, 57	..
Bank of England	..	..	..	68		16,22,25,	..	..	..
Bank of Japan	1	..	..	..		34	..	..	..
Barley ( <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> )	..	..	47	70	Chrome ore	25	..	..	..
Bars and channel	7	44	..	60, 69	Cider	..	44	..	..
Beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work	7	44	..	60, 69	Cigarettes	14	47	..	69
Beer	12	44,53,58	..	69	Cigars	..	..	48	69
Belgium	5,6, 7, 14,	50	53,65	..	Clocks and watches and parts	..	46	..	..
	22, 25,26,	..	..	..	Cloves ( <i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> )	..	45	..	69
	29, 31	..	..	..	Coal	13, 25,26,	42, 44,46	43, 43	..
Belting for machinery	..	46	..	..	" production of	30, 35	..	..	..
Bengal	9,12, 23,	..	..	83,85	Coasting trade between Burma and other Provinces	25	..	..	..
	26	..	..	..	" " exports	35	..	..	86, 87
Bengal Iron and Steel Works	25	..	..	..	" " imports	35	..	..	87
Benzine	10	..	..	..	" " between Burma and Bengal	35	..	..	..
Betelnut ( <i>Areca Catechu</i> )	..	45	..	69	" " Bombay	35	..	..	..
Biscuits and cakes	12	45	..	69	" " Madras	35	..	..	..
Bleaching materials	11	..	..	..	" " Sind	35	..	..	..
Boilers	8	43	..	..	Cocoa	12	..	..	..
Bombay	5, 6, 9,	..	..	70,74	Coconut oil ( <i>cocos nucifera</i> )	..	..	47	69, 72, 73
	12, 13	..	..	..	Coffee ( <i>coffea arabica</i> )	25	..	48	69
Bones	25, 33	..	48	69	Coir	26	..	43	..
Books, printed, etc.	..	46	..	..	" manufactured	26, 33	..	..	..
Boots and shoes	26	46	..	69	" unmanufactured	..	..	..	69
Borneo	10,28,29	57	..	..					
Boycott of foreign goods	2, 17	..	..	..					
Bradstreet price index	1	..	..	..					
Brandy	12	..	..	69					
Brass, bronze, etc.	8	44,53,54,	..	..					
		61	..	..					
Brazil	34	52	52, 58	..					
Bricks	..	..	..	69					
" and tiles	..	45	..	..					
Bridge work	..	44, 61	..	..					
Bristles	..	..	48	..					
British East Africa	..	50, 51	50, 51	..					
" Empire	27, 28,29	50, 51,52	63, 64	..					
" markets, Indian goods in	..	87	..	..					
" Guiana	..	..	50	..					
" India trade of (calendar year)	..	52	52	..					
" South Africa	29, 30	52	52	..					
Builder's hardware	9	44	..	..					
Building and engineering materials	..	45	..	..					
Bullion	37	..	..	..					
Burma	9, 12,	..	..	..					
	23, 25	..	..	..					
Burma Mines Co., Ltd.	25	..	..	..					



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	Report	TABLES				Report	TABLES		
		Import	Export	Miscellaneous			Import	Export	Miscellaneous
Coke . . . . .	11, 5, 26	42, 41, 46	43, 4	..	Exports of Indian merchandise	11—26	..	41, 42, 43	..
Colombo . . . . .	16	..	..	..	" excess of—over imports . . .	36	..	42	..
Competition experienced by Indian product in certain foreign markets . . . . .	21, 22	..	..	37, 88	" net . . . . .	36	..	41	..
Condensed milk . . . . .	12	45	..	69	" principal articles of . . .	14—24	..	47—49	..
Confectionery . . . . .	..	43	..	..	" ratio of—to production . . .	..	..	..	84
Copper . . . . .	8	44, 46, 61	..	..	" tariff . . . . .	..	..	41	83
" wrought . . . . .	..	44	..	69	" value of (grand total) . . .	..	..	43	..
Copra or dried coconut kernel . . . . .	22	..	47	69	" , , by classes . . . . .	13	45	..	69
Cordage and rope . . . . .	..	46	48	..	Farinaceous and patent foods . . .	3	43, 59	..	..
Cotton, hutch, prices of . . . . .	15	..	..	..	Fents . . . . .	..	..	48	..
" Indian . . . . .	2, 15, 16	..	..	..	Fibres for brushes . . . . .	..	..	48	..
" American middling . . . . .	2, 15	..	..	..	Fish (excluding canned fish) . . .	..	..	48	..
" lints . . . . .	..	43, 59	..	..	" dry, salted . . . . .	..	..	48	..
" freights for . . . . .	..	..	..	74	Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . . .	..	..	48	..
" goods . . . . .	2, 16, 17	43, 59, 60	47, 49, 63	69	Flax, canvas . . . . .	..	4	..	69
" handkerchiefs and shawls . . . . .	3	43	..	69	" piecegoods . . . . .	..	46	..	60
" hosiery . . . . .	3, 5	43	..	..	" raw . . . . .	..	46	..	..
" manufactures . . . . .	2, 2, 28, 32, 3	43, 46, 59, 60	47, 49, 70, 71, 63, 76, 77	74	Fodder, bran and pollards . . . . .	25, 30	..	49	..
" excise duty on . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Food, drink, and tobacco . . . . .	..	42	43	80—83
" piecegoods . . . . .	1, 3, 4, 16, 20, 30, 31	43, 59	47, 63	..	" grains . . . . .	10, 26, 29	..	..	..
" grey . . . . .	3, 4, 16, 17	43	47, 19	69	Foreign countries and others, trade with . . . . .	27—34	50—51	50—51	..
" white . . . . .	3, 4, 17	43	49	69	Foreign market, Indian goods in trade of India as compared with that of other countries . . . . .	..	87—88	..	..
" coloured . . . . .	3, 4, 17	43	47, 49	69	France . . . . .	7, 9, 11, 12, 27, 35, 26, 31, 33	50—51, 52, 54	50, 51, 52, 54	..
" descriptions of . . . . .	3, 4	43	47, 49	..	Free articles . . . . .	..	..	..	80
" prices of . . . . .	3, 4, 17	..	..	..	Freights, Indian—maritime . . . . .	..	..	..	74
" raw ( <i>Gossypium Sps.</i> ) . . . . .	14, 15, 26, 29, 33	..	..	70, 71	" maritime—for coal, gunnies, pig iron, rice, jute, linseed, tea, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..
" Indian production . . . . .	14	..	..	..	Frontier trade . . . . .	34—35	85, 86	85, 86	..
" price of . . . . .	15	..	..	70, 71	Frontier trade, cotton piecegoods, export of— . . . . .	..	..	86	..
" seed . . . . .	2, 2, 30	..	47, 64	69, 75, 79	" principal articles of . . . . .	..	86	86	..
" shawls . . . . .	..	43	..	69	" total value of . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" thread, sewing . . . . .	3	43	..	..	" with Afghanistan . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" yarn . . . . .	2, 16	43, 60	49, 69	..	" Bhutan . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" by counts . . . . .	2, 16	60	63	..	" Central Asia . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" prices of . . . . .	2, 15	..	..	..	" Dir, Swat and Bajaur . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" production of—(Indian) . . . . .	14	..	..	60	" Karennee . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" waste . . . . .	14	43	..	..	" Nepal . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" world consumption of . . . . .	14	..	..	..	" Persia . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" woven goods, production of . . . . .	16	..	..	..	" Sikkim . . . . .	34	85	85	..
Council drafts . . . . .	..	..	..	68	" Shan States . . . . .	34, 35	85	85	..
Crop, percentage of export to production of— . . . . .	..	..	..	84	" Siam . . . . .	34	85	85	..
Cuba . . . . .	5, 31	..	50, 51	..	" Tibet . . . . .	34	85	85	..
Customs tariff, Indian . . . . .	..	..	..	80—83	" Western China . . . . .	34	85	85	..
" free articles . . . . .	..	..	..	80	" wool, raw, imports of . . . . .	34	86	..	..
Customs revenue . . . . .	..	..	..	74	Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	13, 26	42, 45	43, 48, 49	..
Cutlery . . . . .	10, 10, 20	46	43	..	" dried, etc. . . . .	..	45	48	..
" hardware, etc. . . . .	10, 20	42	..	..	" fresh . . . . .	..	45	48	..
Cycles . . . . .	8, 9	46	..	..	Fuel oil . . . . .	10, 35	..	43	..
Dates . . . . .	..	45	..	..	Furniture and cabinetware . . . . .	..	42, 46	..	..
Declared value per unit of principal articles of import and export . . . . .	27—34	..	..	69	German silver . . . . .	5, 7, 8, 10—12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 25—29, 31, 32, 33	50, 51, 52, 54	50, 51, 52, 54	..
Direction of Indian trade . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Germany . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Domestic hardware . . . . .	..	44	..	..	Ghi . . . . .	12, 34	..	48	69
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	11, 26	45, 46	48	80—83	Ginger ( <i>zingiber officinale</i> ) . . . . .	..	..	48	..
Durable articles . . . . .	..	..	..	74	Girders . . . . .	..	44	..	60, 69
Duty, excise—on cotton goods . . . . .	..	..	..	74	Glass and glassware . . . . .	13, 31, 32, 33	45	..	..
" " motor spirit . . . . .	..	..	..	74	" bangles . . . . .	..	45	..	..
" export—on rice . . . . .	..	..	..	74	" beads and false pearls . . . . .	..	45	..	69
" " jute . . . . .	..	..	..	74	" bottles and phials . . . . .	..	45	..	..
" " tea . . . . .	..	..	..	74	" funnels, globes, etc. . . . .	..	45	..	..
" import . . . . .	..	..	..	74	" sheet and plate . . . . .	..	45	..	69
" levied in foreign countries— . . . . .	..	..	..	75—79	Glassware and earthenware . . . . .	..	42	43	..
Dyeing and tanning substances . . . . .	12, 25, 26	..	45	..	Gold, absorption of . . . . .	..	..	..	68
Dyes, synthetic . . . . .	14	..	..	..	Gold bullion and coin . . . . .	37	..	..	..
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	..	46	..	..	" net imports of . . . . .	37	..	..	68
East Africa . . . . .	26, 29	..	..	..	" stocks of . . . . .	..	..	..	68
East African Protectorate . . . . .	6, 29	50, 51, 55	50, 51, 55	..	" and silver, thread . . . . .	33	45	..	..
Egypt . . . . .	5, 12, 16, 26, 29	50, 51, 52, 55	50, 51, 52, 55	..	" Standard Reserve . . . . .	..	..	..	68
Electrical apparatus . . . . .	13	44	..	..	Government stores . . . . .	26	41, 46	41	..
" machinery . . . . .	8, 13	43	..	..	" imports of . . . . .	26	41, 46	..	..
Electroplated ware . . . . .	10	..	..	..	" exports of . . . . .	26	..	41	..
Enamelled ironware . . . . .	9	44	..	..	Grain, pulse, and flour . . . . .	13, 33	42, 44	43, 47	..
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